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**RAILROAD AFFAIRS**  
The San Francisco and Great  
Lake Road.  
More Excursionists for California—  
Preparing for the World's Fair  
Traffic—General and Local  
Notes.  
An Associated Press dispatch  
San Francisco says: Information

received here today that the engineers have completed the survey of the route from the mouth of the Humboldt and Great Salt Lake, a road to the line between California and Nevada. Three parties of surveyors have been out, and while the first did not wholly disclose the state of the country, made that a feasible way through the Alameda Hills and Sierra Nevada mountains has been secured. The approach of winter in Nevada has put an end to further surveys this year and the engineers will return to this city.

WHEN MORE CARS WILL BE NEEDED

Millions of dollars are being expended by the railroads centering in California in preparation for the expected increase of business during the coming year.

Fair. Upward of 1500 new passenger coaches and over 4000 new engines have been ordered by the Illinois Central prior to May 1, 1893, and all the works and locomotive shops in the country are running over time to fill the orders. The Illinois Central has given orders for 800 cars and 2000 engines. The Chicago and North Western is buying 180 cars and the Santa Fe 100. The Illinois Central is having built 1000 new passenger coaches, thirty engines. In about the same proportion all the roads are adding equipment. It is estimated that the outlay for additional rolling stock for motive power by the Chicago and North Western will reach \$7,000,000.

A TEXAS PACIFIC CHANGE.

L. M. Fletcher, general Pacific agent for the Texas and Pacific

Mouri Pacific lines at San Francisco was in the city yesterday. It was reported that as a result of this visit, Fletcher has appointed Frank L. Williams of the Southern Pacific to succeed H. W. Cole as traveling freight agent for the lines, with headquarters at Los Angeles.

SCAP HEAD.

H. H. Vincent, agent for the F&P at Pomona, visited the city yesterday.

W. A. Mitchem, agent for the F&P route at San Bernardino headquarters yesterday.

D. M. True, traveling passenger agent for the Pennsylvania line, was yesterday visiting his family in Charles.

E. K. Parke, traveling and

A Phillips excursion, which yesterday, brought to the Coast one people, forty of whom came from Tehuacapi. This party was on two days at Salida, Colo., by the strike.

Charles H. White, the popular agent of the Southern Railway will today go to Cucamonga for his forty-acre ranch there with a making some extensive improvements on it.

G. F. Tinch, passenger of the Santa Fe route here, will today to visit several cities, and is hoped that he will return to Los Angeles.

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But not while others die of want  
No one objects to pomp! Let  
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If that's a pleasure, gold away for  
But not while others half-clad—  
No one objects to pride—ancient  
If that's a pleasure, let it strut  
But not while common sense  
aside!

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## THE TIMES-MIRROR COMPANY.

Los Angeles Daily Times, the Sunday Times, and the Saturday Times and Weekly Mirror.  
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Guaranteed Daily Circulation in September, 11,076 Copies.  
Exceeding the combined circulation of all other Los Angeles daily papers.

Entered at the Los Angeles Postoffice for transmission as second-class mail matter.

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Security to American homes!  
Protection to American industries!  
Encouragement to American capital!  
American commerce and home money!  
A free trade and a fair coin!  
Reciprocity and the Old Flag!

## NATIONAL REPUBLICAN NOMINATIONS.

For President, BENJ. HARRISON.  
For Vice-President, WHITELAW REID.

The Times is for sale at the Occidental Hotel news stand, San Francisco, price 5 cents per copy.

## NOW READY:

Four Powerful Republican Campaign Documents.

(1) FREE-TRADE SLAVERY ABROAD.  
A thrilling account of the condition of working people in free-trade England, by Nathaniel McKay; with numerous illustrations.

(2) The powerful speech delivered by the HON. WILLIAM WILLIAMS ("Uncle Billy") at the Pavilion in Los Angeles on Saturday night, September 3, 1892, on Protection, Reciprocity, American Industries and the Wages of American Labor has been reprinted by "The Times" in a special four-page sheet, for the use of Republican committees, clubs, campaigners, and the people. It is a great missionary document, and for circulation in the campaign, being loaded with facts, proofs, logic and learning.

(3) MR. WILLIAMS' graceful, thrilling and patriotic oration before the Veterans of the Soldiers' Home (Pacific Branch) on the night of the 6th of October—the masterpiece of his life in that line.  
(4) SECRETARY FOSTER ON THE FINANCES. A complete and clear exhibit of the amount of national money in the United States per capita.  
This fine sheet of 28 columns will be furnished for 40 cents per hundred copies, \$5 per 1000, or \$40.00 for 10,000 copies. In ordering, inclose the cash and give directions for sending—whether by mail or by express. Address: The Times-Mirror Company, Times Building, Los Angeles, Cal.

"CALAMITY JIM" WEAVER is Grover Cleveland's stool-pigeon—don't forget that!

MR. HART appears to be acting more in the rôle of attorney than Attorney-General.

You Republicans that have not registered might as well never have been discovered.

What a treat Nibbe was after our experience with "After Dark," which preceded it!

JERRY RISK made a mistake in not having a big rain storm at Chicago for the dedication ceremonies.

A DEFENSE of the City Water Company and its course is printed under the head of "Letters to THE TIMES."

THERE were nearly enough orators on the Chicago programme Friday to get up a tolerably respectable procession of their own.

We neglected at the proper time to say that Cleveland's letter of acceptance put I beams under the Democratic platform too numerous to mention.

The World's Fair Committee ought to be prosecuted for not sending out a diagram with Harriet Monroe's ode. What was Hattie driving at, anyway?

ADELINA PATTI says that when she has left off singing she will take to acting. Now, Addie, we never will go to another of your farewell performances.

GROVER CLEVELAND will never have another chance to veto pension bills. The old soldiers will cut the political heart out of him on election day.

OUT of 100,000 spectators who saw Mrs. Le Moyne read that ode on Friday, but 100 were able to hear it. That 100 have our deepest sympathy. It was a tough deal.

"Sn—!" don't talk loud—there's a hen on! was the word passed along at the big gathering in Chicago, last Friday, when Mrs. Le Moyne was reading that poem. The hen was "Hat Monroe."

HENRY WATTESSON's peroration at Chicago on Friday is a gloriously beautiful bit of prose. The newspaper craft may well be proud of their representative orator at the great ceremonies. Henry Wattesson, we salute you!

The people of Chicago were astonished to see the Governor of Utah at the blow-out of Friday with only one wife. They ought to know that had he taken more of them it would have taken a Utah mine to square his hotel bill.

COLUMBUS Day never "fazed" the Briggs case. It keeps going right through the newspapers like a standing ad, rain or shine. There would be an awful gap in the Associated Press dispatches if anything should happen to Briggs.

HARRIET MONROE received about \$5 a line for that ode, but we have eighteen waste-baskets full of better poetry that can be had by paying for this advertisement and no questions asked. Now don't all crowd in at once. Sold by the pound.

AND now Atty.-Gen. Hart, the garrulous, is reported as declaring that while he is willing to "let up" in his aid on the validity of the sewer bonds, he will interpose his authority if any attempt is hereafter made to vote water bonds! Well, let him, and he will "get himself disliked" more than ever, and fall in his foray.

## To News Agents.

News agents ordering extra copies of the Columbian number, in excess of their regular supplies for the 21st, will, when they so request, be supplied with the second edition, which contains one more day's report of the great doings at Chicago. The object in issuing this second edition is solely for the purpose of giving in the Columbian Number the fullest possible record of the World's Fair, the dedication of the buildings and grounds, and the other great events transpiring at Chicago.

## Relieve the Explosion Sufferers!

THE TIMES asks pecuniary help for the poor sufferers by the terrible explosion of last Friday night, and will see to it that all contributions are properly disbursed and fully accounted for. Send by mail or messenger, or leave your contributions—no matter what the amount—at the counting-room.

## The Water Bonds—Something Must Be Done.

THE TIMES does not object, per se, to the ownership of the water works by the city, if their acquisition can be brought about in a business-like and satisfactory way. We have not primarily favored the plan of building the works by piecemeal, thus, perhaps, involving the city in needless litigation with companies already on the ground, which, indisputably, have vested rights. We would not take away a vested right of person or corporation, or needlessly involve the city in expensive litigation. We have been predisposed toward the plan of having the City Water Company acquire the hill plant and furnish immediate relief to those citizens whose straits have been generally conceded. But this we regarded as only a temporary step, looking to the turning over of the entire system to the city at the expiration of the City Water Company's lease, six years hence.

To this end, we have delayed a final expression of opinion on the subject of the water bonds to the 24 day of November, until as late a date as feasible.

But, as yet, there is nothing definite to offer the people in the way of a speedy solution of the hill water problem. No agreement between the City Water Company and the Citizens' Water Company has as yet been consummated. We are not disposed to ask the people so vitally concerned to wait on an uncertainty. Failing to receive the most positive assurances of speedy relief from the City Water Company—the proposed purchaser of the hill system—the interest of those people is to embrace the means of relief which they have in their own hands, and vote the bonds, and it is the duty of citizens in other parts of the city to support them at the polls.

No tentative plan which may be suggested and then withdrawn—amounting to a mere subterfuge to defeat the measure now before the public, and then leave us in as great straits as before—will suffice. The city can secure its own means of relief if it will say the word, and there will then be no doubt about the matter. The bonds seem to be the only positive way out of the difficulty, and our former second choice now becomes our first choice. It may take a little longer to put an ample supply of good water on the hills by this method, but it is safe and sure, and the people do not want to take any chances.

The arguments thus far advanced to defeat the bond proposition are mere shallow sophistries, or worse. First, there was an appeal by means of anonymous cards scattered about the city to incite a local prejudice in people resident on the lower levels. It was urged that the measure was designed solely for the benefit of the people on the hills, for which the entire city must be taxed. This attempt to stir up local prejudices is unwarranted and unpatriotic. While, as we have said before, the piecemeal system of acquiring a water system by the municipality is the very best, nevertheless, if the city ever builds water works of its own, the initiative must be taken on the hills.

The head works must lead the water to the hills and the reservoirs must be located upon the hills. The water can not be stored on the lowlands and be made to gravitate onto the higher levels. If, then, the plans drawn by the City Engineer and approved by a local board of consulting engineers, contemplate head works and reservoirs at such an elevation as to supply water at a good pressure all over the city, it is only what we have a right to expect. If the plan contemplates building these parts of the works first, that is what we have a right to expect also. The mere fact that the hill section is to be first supplied from these works calls for no local jealousy. The hills are most in need of the supply, and will pay enough to it to keep up the interest on the outlay as far as the work goes. The lower portions of the city are fairly supplied with good water now, and can afford to wait until the expiration of the City Water Company's lease, when the city is bound to acquire the plant of that company. The plans are so drawn that when this occurs the lower system may be connected with the upper system, and all will work together from the common source of supply.

The other argument against voting

the bonds is not the most weighty one. It is that we should have delayed until the adoption of the proposed constitutional amendment allowing municipal bonds to be issued for periods of forty years instead of twenty. There is, we admit, something in this position worthy of consideration, but, on the other hand, the constitutional amendment may not be adopted. In the second place, if adopted, it would require a year or so after adoption before proper enacting laws could be made, and bonds issued under the new law could be tested in the courts so that capitalists would feel secure in buying them.

Meanwhile the people living on the hills would have to continue buying their drinking water by the jugful, and their houses would continue to burn down for the lack of a sufficient supply to extinguish the fire. Finally, allowing that the bonds are issued on the twenty-year plan, there is nothing to prevent the city from refunding them, when the time is up, for twenty years longer. If it chooses to do so. There is no overruling objection, then, to the twenty-year plan.

In one sense, it is unfortunate that this bond election is called in the midst of a political campaign, and so soon before a general election. But the only harm that could come from holding the bond election at this inopportune time would be in a failure to elicit a popular expression of the people on the subject. If they were so engrossed in politics that they allowed the bond election to go by default, that would be a misfortune. But we think there need be no fears of this result. We believe there is such a deep and general interest in this question that a large vote will be polled. We believe, further, that it will be largely in favor of the bonds.

If there be, as is suspected, devious methods resorted to by interested parties to divide the people by local jealousies and thus induce them to array themselves against their own interests, then we have no sympathy with such methods.

Had an out-and-out square proposition been agreed upon to give relief to the people on the hills at once, by private enterprise, we should have favored it. But that has not been done, and the time for such an agreement will very soon have gone by. There has been too much shilly-shallying. Let us now vote the bonds and start the city along the course which it must follow sooner or later—the ownership and operation of its own system of water works.

Should, however, a positive and satisfactory agreement regarding the hill system be consummated within the next ten days, coupled with a guarantee of early relief to the suffering section, and an ultimate transfer, on fair terms, of the hill works to the city, then it might possibly be expedient for the City Council to reconsider its action calling the bond election. But we anticipate no such result. THE TIMES therefore supports the bonds.

## Peek Vindicated.

There is an old saw which says "all things to him who waits." This, of course, presupposes that the man who waits has justice on his side, and in this event he is sure to be vindicated in time. Labor Commissioner Peck of New York, an honest statistician, a Democrat, originally an appointee of Cleveland, incurred the frenzied hostility of the free-trade Democrats because he would not twist the figures of his tables and falsify them to make them sustain the free-trade argument. He published them just as his calculations made them out, and he was frank enough to acknowledge that they showed a decided average increase of wages paid to those employed in great New York industries. For this the half-crazed Democratic managers attempted, first, to make Commissioner Peck violate the confidences of his office by publishing individual statements, and when he would not do that they tried to put him in jail. Failing in this, they reviled him as a falsifier, a traitor and a sneak. No words of attraction and abuse have been too violent for them to hurl against him.

But Commissioner Peck can afford to wait, and his vindication is not long delayed. Confirmatory testimony is piling up to show that he was honest, straightforward and unbiased in his statements. The figures subsequently promulgated by the Bank Commissioner of New York, showing the large increase of savings bank deposits, is testimony that cannot be gainsaid. The laboring men of New York have made money and have saved it, and their increased savings are there in the banks to show for it.

Then there is the declaration of that eminent free-trader, Edward Atkinson, who said in his recent article published in the Forum:

"There has never been a period in the history of this or any other country when the general rate of wages was as high as it is today, nor a period when the workmen, in the strict sense of the word, has so fully secured to his own use and enjoyment such a steadily and progressively increasing proportion of a constantly increasing product."

This statement is borne out by the official figures of the census office and the reports of the different State bureaus of labor statistics. According to reports of the last census, published at Washington last week, it appears that in Chicago average annual wages per capita increased from \$436 to \$589, or 35.99 per cent. in the census period; in Buffalo, average wages increased from \$418 to \$502, or 21.55 per cent.; in Rochester, from \$357 to \$512, or 43.22 per cent.; in Denver, from \$335 to \$793, or 48.22 per cent.; in Lynn, from \$470 to \$609, or 29.57 per cent. Two cities in the South, the stronghold of American Cobdenism, are considered. Both show a far greater increase than any of the others. Wages in Nashville, Tenn., increased from an average of \$274 in 1880 to \$449 in 1890, a gain of 63.87 per cent.; while Atlanta, Ga., shows an increase from \$232 to \$420, or 78.55 per cent. in the yearly earnings per capita of its working people.

A recent census report has shown that in the Democratic city of New York average wages per capita increased more during the census period than in any of the Northern or Western cities mentioned above. They were

\$427 in 1880, and \$658, or 52.98 per cent. greater in 1890.

Unfortunately, the complete census returns of the progress made since 1880 are not yet available, but the partial reports which have appeared corroborate in every particular the reports from other sources.

This all goes to make up a mass of testimony which cannot be impeached. That testimony is to the effect that the laboring people have been directly benefited by the protective policy; that they have shared with capital in the prosperity which has come from the encouragement of home industries; that labor is enjoying an advantage; that the United States such as it has never enjoyed before in this or any other country. American workmen have in the figures given a fairly accurate gauge of the rate at which their condition has improved and is improving. They are not going to stop this tide of progress. As a matter of self-protection they are going to stand by the cause of protection, prosperity and good pay. The calamity shout is already a back number.

## Fernando Columbus.

Comparatively few readers, probably, ever heard much about Fernando Columbus, the younger son of the great discoverer. This man was worthy of his more famous father, and is known in history as a man of wonderful learning and a very extensive traveler. It is a curious fact that there are no known descendants of Columbus left on earth. He had two sons, one of whom, Don Diego, rose to distinction as an admiral, and the other, Fernando, as a scholar. Fernando was a great traveler. He not only thrice visited America, but subsequently traversed the whole of Europe and almost every accessible portion of Asia and Africa. He appears to have been a profound scholar and a thoroughly good man. In his will he stipulated that his library, containing 20,000 volumes, which he gave to the Cathedral of Seville, should be free to the people, and it is so to this day. From books in this collection the late Washington Irving obtained a considerable portion of the information on which his "Life of Columbus" was founded. The following quaint epitaph, almost obliterated by time, appears upon the tablet which marks the site of his tomb:

"What does it profit me to have sprinkled the whole world with my sweat; to have three times crossed to the new world discovered by my father; to have embellished the shores of the tranquil Guadalquivir and preferred my simple taste rather than riches; or that I have assembled round these divinites from the source of Castalia, and offered to thee the riches gathered by Ptolemy, if, passing in silence over this stone, thou shouldst fail to address a simple salutation to my father's memory, or to myself a slight remembrance."

The Los Angeles and Oakland ball clubs will play a benefit game of ball on Monday in aid of the sufferers by the terrible explosion of Friday night. This most commendable act on the part of the two crack clubs of the California leagues should call out a great crowd to show a due appreciation of Col. Robinson and Count Vanderbeck's timely generosity.

One of the brightest young men in Los Angeles county is John C. Cline, who is the candidate for Sheriff on the Republican ticket. He is clever, alert and industrious, and will make a capital officer. When election day arrives voters should be careful to see that the rubber stamp makes a cross opposite his name.

## AMUSEMENTS.

## AT THE PLAYHOUSES.

GRAND OPERAHOUSE.—The beautiful comedy Nibbe was given its closing presentation at the Grand last night to a large and enthusiastic audience. The play was also a large one and the engagement both from an artistic and a box-office standpoint was one of the most successful of the season.

## CAMPAIGN VERSE.

Oh! Where is He at?  
My search for a paper soldier,  
Demagogue and an actor,  
He is but a quack hero,  
Now, oh! where, where is he at?  
He stands now as a candidate,  
Towering high a Democrat,  
Fighting solid for the Southrons,  
Tell me, where, where is he at?  
He poses, too, as general, higher  
The top of Africa,  
Where, oh! where, where is he at?  
I'm looking for this stump-speech maker,  
Kind of free-trade diplomat,  
Soother of the New York tiger  
Where, then, is this general at?  
Down in Jersey, near Egg Harbor  
Gleaming a light at Rutgers,  
Let it search for this free-trader,  
Just to find where he is at.  
Let it flash 'long Bay of Buzzards  
Where gulls human marrow fat,  
There beside the letter writer,  
We shall see where he is at.  
These two fighters for their country,  
In the "home guard," where they sat,  
Crying loud, "the war's a failure,"  
Now we know where they are at.  
"Cleve and Steve" two precious "partners,"  
Soldier heroes and all that,  
Shirking while true hearts were bleeding—  
Ask we know just where they're at.  
Grover, Adlai, are hobnobbing,  
Sitting sly as any cat,  
Waiting for the leaves and fishes—  
Now 'tis known what they are at.

Tariff Pictures.  
[New York Press.]  
Our exports of iron and steel wire continue to grow. During August, 1891, we exported 1,958,436 pounds of iron and steel wire. During August, 1892, we exported 2,995,739 pounds.

## POLITICAL POINTS.

A gain of \$1,322,000 in the single month of August in our exports to Cuba is one of the fruits of that reciprocity which Democratic platforms are pleased to describe as a "fraud" and a "sham." (Boston Journal.)  
Every "Son of Liberty," "Knight of the Golden Circle," and "Ku-Klux" during the war will vote for Cleveland.—(The American Tribune.)  
Gen. Weaver says he is going to be elected President. If he really thinks he is he ought to be examined by a committee of experts as to his sanity. If he does not, but it is better, perhaps, not to pursue the subject too far.—(Chicago Tribune.)

## ALABAMA FRAUDS.

At the Recent Election.—Why the Bourbons Howl "No Force Bill!" F. D. Mussey, the well-known correspondent of the Cincinnati Commercial-Gazette, is down in Georgia and writes very interestingly of the methods by which the Bourbons counted out Kolb, who was undoubtedly elected Governor, but cheated out of it in the count. He says:

"The last Alabama election was, without doubt, the most extraordinary one in many respects that ever took place in this country. It was a carnival of ballot-box stuffing and election frauds and outrages of every description. It was the greatest election contest that had been known in Alabama for nearly twenty years, or since the Bourbons took final possession in 1874. Men made desperate by new and unexpected opposition, threatening to rob them of a power that they had held for so many years in undisturbed possession of, did not hesitate to resort to any means to accomplish their object."

So we have today this strange situation, viz: the contestants for the Governorship declare that they are a 12,000 majority, and the other claiming to have been elected by a majority of at least 45,000, and each side accusing the other of ballot-box stuffing and all sorts of election frauds. The cause made out by Capt. Kolb, the sworn evidence he has collected, and which will go with his case to the Legislature, has been given to some extent in Northern newspapers, at least in its general character. There are many details that will be read by the Northern people with interest and amazement.

One point made very apparent is that the element of the least consequence in the election was the real vote cast. That had nothing to do with the case. What the box contained at the closing of the polls was of small importance, and seemed to have little or no influence upon the vote as returned by the canvassers. In many instances majorities were returned that were larger than the number of voters in the precinct or beat, and in one instance a majority for Jones was returned that outnumbered the total number of voters in the beat.

At the old town box in Conecuh there were 268 votes for Kolb and 21 for Jones, and the managers and clerks were all Jones men. They counted these correctly. They put the returns in the box, and it was delivered to the returning officer. He went home with one of the managers. After they got home, and after a little time, the manager who was to leave home and go off to his brother's house, which was about a mile away, and while he was gone there came two men, who were strangers to the returning officer, and with pistols drawn took the boxes away from the returning officer, and carried them off—both of them. They demanded both of the boxes at the muzzle of the pistol and carried them away. As a matter of course the boxes were not counted and there were no returns.

At Mill Creek Kolb received in the box over 250 majority. The managers refused to count. The challengers were in the house. There they stood waiting for nearly twenty-four hours. The people from round in the neighborhood gathered in, and they had their shotguns around in a menacing attitude, and the managers counted the votes and counted them right; but they did not put any certificate in the box, so when the box went to the courthouse it was thrown out for that reason. Capt. Kolb and his attorneys declare themselves ready to prove by sworn evidence that in Montgomery county there were not to exceed 400 votes polled; that he actually received 1500 majority, while the returns give Jones 6254 majority.

In beat 2, Montgomery county, Kolb claims by tally 308 votes to 27 for Jones, while the returns have these figures reversed.

At McGee's Switch, Kolb received 375 votes and Jones 80. The returns give Jones a majority of 500. At Elan beat, Kolb received, as claimed, 300 votes and Jones 30 or 40; but the returns give Jones over 100 majority.

It is understood that Jones's managers at this beat will testify to these facts, as is the case at many other beats. In Montgomery county the returns and poll lists suddenly disappeared when a copy was sought for by Messrs. Reed and Richardson, the attorneys for Kolb.

Kolb declared that portions of the poll lists were sent covering 7000 and over votes given to Jones, and that about four-fifths of them were negroes, at least half of whom have been dead for years.

One man found on the poll list the name of a negro he had killed ten years ago in the performance of his duties as sheriff. He said the killing of the negro had been introduced into his conscience, and he was greatly relieved to find he was still alive and voting for Jones.

In Perry county, in the precinct in which Marion is located, according to sworn evidence, 200 votes were added to the list after the polls were closed. In his statement at Birmingham, Dr. Crow said of this case:

"I was at the box and kept a tally where 400 men voted. The last two minutes the vote were 100 votes and Mr. Harrison. I remember distinctly they were the last ones that voted, because the windows were closed and they came there and hollered for them to be opened, that they wanted to vote, and they did open them, and they voted. On the certified copy of the poll list, from the Probate Judge's office, their names are added enough to bring up the poll list to 816. Some of the persons named having been long dead."

In his evidence one man says: "One ward in the city of Selma, my brother and his son were challengers at that box. Late in the evening about 4 o'clock, a crowd of cowardly, infamous desperadoes attacked his son and took the tally sheet away from him. My brother ran up to his assistance, and a dozen men grabbed him and about sixteen pistols were leveled on him, but that didn't intimidate him worth a cent. I tell you the Kolb men of Dallas county will never be intimidated, and in November we will be there."

According to Dr. Crow's evidence less than fifty men voted in Scott beat, but the returns give 412 votes for Jones and none for Kolb. In beat 6, 11 voted and the returns give Jones 300 majority. In Miami town less than 300 voted, and a majority of over 800 is returned for Jones. In Bullock county at one beat 134 votes were cast for Kolb and 6 for Jones, but the returns show 103 votes for Jones and 59 for Kolb.

but the returns gave it to Jones by a small majority. In Shelby county Kolb is given 58 majority, while the people claim 1000. Morgan county is claimed by over 800, but it is given to Jones on the returns by 11 votes. Walker county was returned for Kolb by 400, which is one-half of the vote he claims to be able to prove. In St. Clair 1200 1/4 claimed and 600 allowed, and in Cahoon Kolb claims 600 votes were stolen from him.

## FOREIGN NOTABLES.

The Archbishop of Canterbury will read no letters on Sunday. For thirty years, it is said, his grace has refused to allow any Sunday delivery to be made at his country residence.

The Sultan of Morocco owns the most expensive bicycle, the whole of the frame work of which is nickel plated and cost \$2000.

Prince Oscar, who some four years ago renounced all rights to the succession to the throne of Sweden and Norway, in order that he might wed Mile. Munk, and who has since lived at Carlskrona as the Prince Bernadotte, has returned to Stockholm.

Lord Randolph Churchill, it is stated, has practically abandoned politics for the commercial interests. He does a big business as a company promoter.

Kings do not always teach nobly by example. King Leopold of Belgium is one of the most inveterate gamblers of his kingdom.

Herr Liebknecht, before leaving the Socialist congress in Marseilles, said that perhaps, after all, he would not demand the suppression of individualism, as he thought the result of labor; the ownership of the means and instruments of labor should be in common.

## PERSONAL MENTION.

Count Bozenta, whose wife is Mme. Modjeska, is writing a book about Polish celebrities.

The venerable Robert C. Winthrop of Boston, one of the three original trustees of the Peabody educational fund, has been attending the annual meeting of the trustees in New York this week, but the state of his health would not permit him to do so.

Chief Justice Peters of Maine has just completed the 70th year of his age, and reports himself in excellent physical condition. He expects to "keep going for some years yet."

The pleasure with which astronomers have learned that the Chicago University is to have a 45-inch telescope—the largest by far in the world—is largely due to the fact that Prof. George E. Hale is the man who is going to use it.

It is recorded that Gens. Longstreet and Wade Hampton were the only Confederate generals who loaded, trained and fired cannon during the war of the rebellion.

The New York Advertiser is informed that the Star-eyed Goddess is seriously contemplating the advisability of bringing an action for breach of promise against Mr. Cleveland.

A New York Democratic paper exultingly says: "Grover Cleveland was one of the first persons to register in New York city." Yes, he has \$100,000 up on the election and wants to win. There is not a doubt that he will vote solid.—(Chicago Inter Ocean.)

## QUITE ANOTHER THING.

"If I were married, and the one I chose for love, loved me, I'd try to keep my way of life. Much as it is," said she.  
"Thus, if I cared to take a walk With some nice, pleasant man, Or have a confidential talk, All on platonic plan— I'd quite expect my husband to Make way as husband should— In short allow me what I wished Of proper latitude. To visit theaters and balls, With other gentlemen— Receive nice notes and friendly gifts, And all such things, and then—"

"Then," said her listener eagerly, "You'd let him do the same, And go about with charming girls, And have his little game. You'd like to see him just as gay As if he were not wed."

With other women? "Would I, though! I'd have his life!" she said.  
—[M. Elaine S. Bridges in Puck.]

## ESCAPED FROM SING SING.

Perry, the Famous Train Robber, Once More at Liberty.

AUBURN (N. Y.), Oct. 22.—[By the Associated Press.] Oliver Curtis Perry, the bold express robber who was recently sentenced in Lyons to half a century behind the prison bars, managed to escape from his cell this afternoon and he is now either free or else hidden in some nook or corner of the large yard.

The entire prison force is doing duty tonight to guard against his escape, providing he has not already scaled the wall.

## Ex-Speaker Reed at Albany.

ALBANY (N. Y.), Oct. 22.—Hon. Thomas B. Reed of Maine addressed a Republican meeting of over 8000 people here tonight. Capt. John M. Palmer, ex-Commander-in-Chief of the G. A. R., presided. The introduction of Reed was the signal for a rousing greeting, and his remarks were frequently interrupted with applause.

His illustrations of the benefits of protection, of which there were many, were well received. He spoke for an hour. Mr. Reed did not discuss any of the issues in detail.

## Gen. Sickles Not Eligible.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 22.—Henry H. Smith, an authority on matters of parliamentary law, has made an examination of the laws and proceedings of Congress relating to the question of the eligibility to Congress of retired army officers. As a result, he has concluded that Gen. Sickles, while on the retired list of the army, is ineligible to election to Congress.

## New Brunswick Elections.

St. John's (N. B.), Oct. 22.—General elections for the province of New Brunswick took place today. In the city the opposition ticket was elected by 694 over the highest man on the government ticket. In the count of St. John's (Nova Scotia) is elected, with McKend (opposition) two votes behind. It looks as if the whole opposition ticket is elected elsewhere.

## hat Kind of Silk.

[Porter.] Attached to the New York City Police Department, a man was seen at a shopping expedition, matching samples, and strayed innocently into the wrong fold—a big crockery store.

## ELECTION CROOKS.

## Arrests for Illegal Registration at Albany, N. Y.

## A General Round-up of the Political Healers



## FESTIVITIES ENDED.

Close of the Columbian Ceremonies at Chicago.

Half a Dozen States Dedicate Their Buildings at the Fair.

Troops Parade Orators Deliver Addresses and Poems Are Read.

More English Opinions on the Recent Ceremonies—The London Times Unflinching in Praise of American Enterprises.

By Telegram to the Times.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—[By the Associated Press.] The closing exercises in connection with the Columbian anniversary in relation to the World's Fair took place today when a number of State buildings were dedicated. The exercises of the dedication of the Iowa and Massachusetts buildings occurred this morning, and this afternoon New York, Ohio and Rhode Island dedicated their buildings.

The Iowa dedication was enlivened by the presence of 3000 State troops who fired a salute as the Governor's party entered the grounds. James O. Crosby, president of the Iowa commission, turned over the building to Gov. Boies, who, in turn delivered it to the Exposition management. Then, after dedicatory poem, Judge Leeds delivered a historical oration.

The dedication of the Ohio State building brought out the entire State Legislature, all the State officers, the Ohio Historical Society and 2000 State militia. It took seventy-five carriages to convey the dignitaries to the grounds. The State troops marched as an escort to Gov. McKinley and staff to Twenty-second street and proceeded by train the rest of the way. When the grounds were reached speeches were made by Gov. McKinley, Senator Sherman, Senator Brice and Capt. W. W. Peabody, president of the Board of State Managers.

New York dedicated its magnificent building this afternoon. It is an exact reproduction of the magnificent old Van Rensselaer mansion at Albany, and is in the old colonial style. Many distinguished people participated in or were present at the exercises. After music and prayer, the dedication began with the formal assignment of the building to exposition uses by Hon. Chauncey M. Depew, president of the board of managers of the New York State exhibit. He made an eloquent speech. Then came the acceptance of the building by Director-General Davis, and next addresses by Gov. Flower and Archbishop Corrigan. The dedicatory poem by W. H. McElroy followed, and music by Sousa's Marine Band brought the dedication to a close.

The dedication of the large substantial-looking Kansas building, opened with prayer by Rev. Dr. Miller. Then the famous Moccasin Club that sang at the Centennial in 1876 sang, "Hail, Happy Kansas." Then A. J. Felt delivered a short address, followed by music. Then came an address by George Winans, superintendent of Kansas schools; one by Martin Mohen, Kansas Commissioner of Agriculture, and by Mrs. Lewis Houbach, one of the board of lady managers. Judge Alfred H. White delivered the dedicatory address.

The picturesque Massachusetts building, a reproduction of the old Hancock colonial mansion in Boston, the home of one of the signers of the Declaration of Independence, was dedicated with due ceremony. E. C. Hovey, the State commissioner, in a brief speech turned the building over to Gov. Russell, who made a brief speech in response, and returned the building to Mr. Hovey, as executive commissioner.

The dedicatory exercises at the little Rhode Island building began at 2 o'clock this afternoon. Commissioner G. C. Sims, chairman of the Building Committee, made the opening speech and delivered the keys to Gov. Brown. The Governor responded, accepting the building, and in turn handed over the keys to Executive Commissioner Wyman, who made an appropriate response.

## MORE ENGLISH OPINION.

More Fun Poked at Dewey but Praise Given the American People.

LONDON, Oct. 22.—[By Cable and Associated Press.] The Times throughout its article on the World's Fair poked fun at Dewey, but extends the heartiest praise to the United States. The paper says from Dewey extends his views from his own to other countries his sympathies are a little incomplete. "We are not sure," it adds, "that he is quite just in his historical review." It continues:

"We have no wish to depreciate the value and importance of the many services the United States has rendered to the old world and ourselves, not the least thing among them being the spectacle given of a material prosperity greater than ever before known, and an energy and resolution which have done much to make the powers of nature subservient to man's needs. We never, perhaps, displayed themselves on so stupendous a scale as in the preparations for the Columbian celebration. It would be idle to say that there are other countries that could do the same if they tried. The fact remains that the United States has done what no other nation could elsewhere and proved to the world that wonders can be executed by industrial enterprise and skill animated by patriotism and a resolve to lead in everything."

## The Chicago Bicycle Tournament.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—The events in the bicycle tournament today were as follows: Quarter mile: G. C. Green won; Rhodes second.

Final 2:40 class: Green won; Bainbridge second.

Five-mile handicap: Hess won; Bliss second.

Half-mile, open, in two heats and final. The first was won by Johnson, the second by Lumsden and the final by Davis.

One mile handicap: Ballard won, Bliss second.

Half mile open, handicap: Emerson (seventy yards) won, Smith second.

Bunker Merrill and Winslow reduced the record for the half-mile triplet from 1:01 1-5 to 59 seconds.

Close of the Quaker Conference.

INDIANAPOLIS, Oct. 22.—The conference of the Friends' Church, in session here for the past four days, closed today. The time was occupied principally with routine matters.

Used Knives as Arguments.

BONHAM (Tex.), Oct. 22.—Bob Williams and Bob Cook became involved in a quarrel last night near here. Both used knives as arguments. Cook is dead and Williams will die.

Death of an Actor.

CHICAGO, Oct. 22.—Charles L. Harris, a well-known actor, recently with A. M. Palmer's company, died here today.

## THE SISTER REPUBLIC.

No More Mining Concessions to be Granted—A Killing Frost.

CITY OF MEXICO, Oct. 22.—[By the Associated Press.] One of the features of the new financial policy of Secretary of the Interior Romero is to grant no more concessions for operating mining zones. Several of these mining concessions which were granted by his predecessors have recently been declared forfeited. It is claimed by the government that the concessionaires failed to comply with the stipulations of the articles of the grants.

SAN ANTONIO (Tex.), Oct. 22.—Advices received here today from Zacatecas, Mexico, state that a killing frost visited that section and the new corn crop is completely destroyed. The calamity coming at this time will have the effect of increasing the present suffering on account of the shortage of crops, and may increase the hardships of Mexicans unless relief is obtained from charitable sources.

## TROOPS AND TAXES.

Two Topics That Trouble Teutonic Thinkers of Today.

Cheap Cigars More Desired Than Big Battalions—The Cholera Specter Hovering Over the Fatherland Berlin Notes.

By Telegram to the Times.

BERLIN, Oct. 22.—[Copyright, 1892, by the New York Associated Press.] Public interest in the Military Bill is increased by the secrecy regarding the provisions of the measure. According to good authority the number of recruits to be relieved annually is increased by 60,000, making the total number 280,000. There is little doubt that the discussion in the Reichstag of the bill will be stormy and eventful. The opposition will oppose taxes to offset the increased expenditures. It is thought the bill is gaining strength.

## WAR OVER THE WEED.

A mass-meeting is called at Erstein next week to consider the subject of the proposed duty on tobacco, which opposition is specially directed against. Preparations for similar meetings are being made elsewhere. The "Nieder-Rhein" asserts that 1400 men will be made idle in Bavaria alone by the tax, while the poorer classes throughout the country will suffer, as cheap foreign cigars are an impossibility, and the price of cigars of home grown tobacco is certain to be raised above the price at which poor people can purchase them. Several papers assert that Prince Bismarck, who is at present suffering from acute neuritis, will lead the opposition against the bill.

## CHOLERA STILL RAGING.

Official information shows that while cholera is decreasing in Hamburg, Germany, is an increased danger from invasion from Russia. Numerous cases of the disease and deaths are reported from frontier towns.

## THE LUTHER MEMORIAL CHURCH.

The approaching reconsecration of the Luther Memorial Church in Wittenberg promises to be a ceremony of extraordinary splendor. The Emperor and Empress will be present and the former has invited all Protestant Princes of Germany to attend, while all protestant foreign Sovereigns will be represented.

## An Imperial Baby Christened.

BERLIN, Oct. 22.—The ceremony of christening the infant princess, born to the German Emperor and Empress on September 19, took place this evening in the Potsdam Palace with great pomp. The names bestowed on the child are "Victoria Louise," the first being the name of the Emperor's mother and the other that of her sister, the Grand Duchess of Baden. Queen Victoria was one of the Princess's numerous and distinguished god-parents. The persons selected for that function numbered eighteen.

## Cinty Ann's New House.

A built a house for Cinty Ann—an made it red an' rich.

An' rigged it up with cuperlows an' lightnin' rods and sitch.

An' a wide plazer roun' waze she could set an' sew.

An' take her knittin' work and gab with ol' Keturah Snow.

An' Cinty Ann was happy fer about a week or so.

An' the roof around the chimney had to go an' spring a leak.

An' midwived four er my white shirts, that she had made an' biled.

An' her winter mule wuz drowned an' her weddin' dress wuz spiled.

An' then sez I to Cinty, when she sat down to cry.

"Thar ain't no home upon this side the mansions in the sky."

But wuz some leak in the roof, some trouble in the fute.

Some mis'ble cluttered buttin'—and poor Cinty said "Boo hoo."

We build our pooly houses that are taranal due to see.

An' we stick 'em up with cuperlows and sitch like flagree.

An' in our dreams they're fair ez heaven, but let us wait a week.

This pooly palace of our dreams is sure to spring a leak.

[Sings Walter Fox in Yankee Blaise.

A Knock-out Blow.

He critized her puddings and he found fault with her cake.

He wished she'd make sitch biscuit as his mother used to make;

She didn't wash the dishes, and she didn't make a stew.

Nor even mend his stockings, as his mother used to do.

His mother had six children, but by night her work was done;

His wife seemed drudging always, yet she only had the one.

His mother always was well dressed, his wife would be so, too.

If only she would manage as his mother used to do.

Ah, well; she was not perfect, though she tried to do her best;

Until at last she thought her time had come to have a rest;

So when he was went the same old rigmorale all through.

She turned and boxed his ears just as his mother used to do.

[New York Sun.

The clay model of the statue of Gen. George B. McClellan, which is to be erected in Philadelphia, has been scrutinized by Vice-President Morton and Maj. McClellan, brother of "Little Mac," and they regard the likeness excellent.

## SOME NICE CURVES.

Oakland's New South-paw Is a Good One.

DeWald Mows Down the Angels and Wins His First Game.

Benefit Game Monday Afternoon for the Explosion Sufferers.

Balaz Pitches Well, But Meets a Cyclone—Boston Wins Again—Uncle Goin' Down—DeWald Again Today—Diamond Dust.

PHI Won Last Per Ct.

Los Angeles..... 63 39 24 .618

San Jose..... 61 39 24 .478

Oakland..... 61 39 24 .478

San Francisco..... 62 27 35 .435

VEN the worm will sometimes turn, and Col. T. Puffed.

Robinson, who tells about how nearly Vanderbeck and the local papers came to ruining baseball in California, simply by charging fraud in the first season's pennant race, and in the next breath accusing McDonald of robbing him of every game he loses, and who refuses to allow his third-place stars to travel after dark with local citizens for fear the innocent little stars, aforesaid, will lose an eye or contract a "Cholera" horse—this puffed-up gentleman, here spoken of, saw the worm turn yesterday afternoon.

After losing about fifteen out of the preceding twenty games to the Angels, the wandering Athenians from the city of churches yesterday defeated the locals in one of the liveliest games ever seen on the home grounds by a score of 7 to 2. There was such a pleasing variety of hit-out-pitching, clean healthy hitting, fast fielding and nice base-running, that even the most indifferent spectators were for the time transformed into rabid cranks, and Gabriel Arthur Vanderbeck located himself in a quiet corner of the grand stand while he watched his little Angels moved down by the first south-paw they have run up against since the season opened.

Charley de Wald of Toledo and Memphis started the train here yesterday morning, after nine days' travel, and in the afternoon was out at Athletic Club Park unhooking a ball from his left wing which was more of a puzzle to the Angels than anything they have encountered in many moons. In fact, the Colonels' latest addition is one of the best pitchers that has yet turned up in this league. He has lots of speed, good curves and excellent control. Only one man "walked" and seven Angels fell before his deceptive shoots. He allowed but seven hits, and the three credited to Lytle were all beat out only by the hardest kind of sprouting. The little pitcher is a stunner as well, and punched the ball every time he came up, landing it against the fence once or a double. He has a nice delivery and will be a big favorite.

Balaz suffered more than he has for many a day, but he pitched ball from the world go, and outside of the fatal seventh inning gave as scientific an exhibition as one would care to witness. But it was the Colonels' duty to hit the ball and they displayed the rare good sense of dumping out a large cargo all in one inning.

There was much brilliant fielding by both infields. O'Neill and Glenavlin covered all the ground around second, while Hulen, Stafford and Irwin did as well. Tredway made a brilliant catch in the outfield. Yet the real feature of the game was the last half of the seventh inning, when ten Colonels came to bat and ripped off eight clean hits and one sacrifice. Wright's assist from the outfield to the plate getting a cheer in the same inning.

Only three Angels came up in the first inning. Stafford sent a high one to O'Neill and Wright fell before De Wald's south-side shoots. Tredway, battered right-handed, but could not hit the ball. McQuaid and Hutchinson fell before Balaz's Vallejo twists, and Lange's infield grounder was nicely fielded by Stafford.

In the second McQuaid sent a liner to Irwin and Glenavlin tried it right-handed, but let three good ones go by and walked to the bench. Lytle beat out an infield hit, but turned to the left after he had on first base and was touched out. For the Colonels, Carroll was out on Stafford's assist. Then Brown singled, but Irwin flew to Lytle and O'Neill sent a foul fly to Baldwin.

Only three Angels came up in the third. Baldwin's six blackouts hit Hulen struck out and Balaz did not reach first. "Cousin Park" Wilson fanned the air and De Wald did not reach first. McQuaid singled and stole second but Hutchinson retired at first on a lightning assist from McQuaid to Balaz.

Los Angeles come near scoring in the fourth. Stafford opened with a single and was crowded to second on Wright's walk down the line, but was thrown out trying to steal third. Hulen dropped Tredway's fly after a hard run, and McQuaid sacrificed them, but Glenavlin retired the side on a fly to O'Neill. Lange sent a hot liner to Glenavlin and Carroll flew out to Lytle. Irwin's grounder went through Stafford and O'Neill struck out.

There were some fireworks in the fifth. Lytle beat out an infield hit for the second time, and Baldwin followed with a daisy cutter to left. Hulen dropped right-handed and sent a fly to Carroll in right field. Then Louie took a hand in winning his own game and singled to left, scoring Lytle. Stafford followed with a sacrifice, scoring Baldwin.

The Wright retired the side with a grounder to Irwin. The Colonels came back with one in their half. Wilson walked to first and took second on a high throw to McQuaid. A two-bagger by De Wald again made the score absent Wilson home, and Lange followed with a single to center, but De Wald was put out at the plate on a fine throw by Wright.

Lytle beat out his third infield hit in the sixth, but could not be scored. In the seventh Hulen and Balaz were out at first and Lange dropped Stafford's liner after a hard run in. Jimmy stole second, but Wright struck out. Carroll walked to first in the sixth but was thrown out trying to steal second.

Brown failed to reach first base and Hulen's poor throw gave Irwin a life, but O'Neill retired the side with a fly to Tredway, who made a long run in for the ball.

Those who were waiting for fireworks were given their fill in the last half of the seventh. Wilson was first up and ripped off a single. De Wald sacrificed him to second and McQuaid followed by De Wald again made the score absent Wilson home, and Lange followed with a single to center, but De Wald was put out at the plate on a fine throw by Wright.

The Democrats have told all kinds of stories about Blaine for years, but his present course puts a stopper on their mouths that he is not in harmony with the Republican party and its leaders in this campaign. Blaine has been obliged to strengthen his resources of health and strength, but he is all right on the political issue.—San Francisco Bulletin.

## Great Reductions in Rates.

Hotel del Coronado

America's Peerless Seaside Resort

As a summer resort it is without a rival. Its glorious climate, superior bathing facilities, with its many other sports and amusements combined with every home comfort make this hotel in all respects an excellence.

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On a splendid, hard, sandy beach, with mere regular breakers, water is deeper and warmer than at San Diego. Crags and no undergrowth.

Barbecues and Spanish Macerel fishing boats about April 1st. The finest on the coast. Tourists should remember that the Hotel del Coronado is open all the year, and that after the winter resorts close instead of going north they will find the most delightful weather and every attraction at Coronado.

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E. S. BARCOCK, Manager Hotel del Coronado.

## Cancer Hospital.

One or no pay, no fee

Large, comfortable, modern, well equipped, and treated free. Office, 101 N. Spring St., Los Angeles, Cal.

E. S. CHAMLEY, M. D.

pitching ball and Fred Carroll

ripped off a double. Hutchinson

scoring. Brown's single sent in two more runs, but he was out at the plate on a beautiful throw by Wright while attempting to score on Irwin's two-bagger.

The handsome Tip O'Neill sent Irwin in with a two-bagger to center, and Wilson retired the side on a grounder to McQuaid. It was the cleanest spurt of hitting seen this season, and resulted in six earned runs.

Tredway was out in the eighth on O'Neill's nice assist. McQuaid followed with a double to left, and was sacrificed to third by Glenavlin, but died there when Lytle struck out. Only three Angels came up in the ninth, and they were easy outs. McQuaid singled in the eighth, but Baldwin threw him out at second. Hutchinson walked to first, stole second and went to third on Lange's single. Lange stole second, but died there when Carroll flew out to Wright.

Following is the official score:

LOS ANGELES. AB. R. HI. SB. PO. A. E.

Stafford, ss..... 4 0 1 2 3 1

Wright, cf..... 3 0 0 2 2 0

Tredway, lf..... 4 0 0 1 0 0

McQuaid, lb..... 4 0 1 0 7 1 0

Glenavlin, 2b..... 4 0 0 1 3 0

Lytle, rf..... 4 1 3 2 0 0

Baldwin, c..... 4 1 1 0 6 4 0

Hulen, 3b..... 4 0 0 2 2 1

Balaz, p..... 4 0 1 0 1 1

Total..... 35 2 7 12 46 3

OAKLAND. AB. R. HI. SB. PO. A. E.

McQuaid, lf..... 3 1 3 1 2 0 0

Hutchinson, 3b..... 4 1 1 1 2 1

Lange, cf..... 3 1 3 1 1 0 1

Carroll, rf..... 4 1 1 0 2 0 0

Brown, lb..... 3 0 2 1 0 0 0

Lytle, rf..... 4 1 1 0 2 0

O'Neill, 2b..... 4 0 2 0 2 5 0

Wilson, c..... 3 2 1 0 8 1 0

De Wald, p..... 4 0 1 1 1 0 0

Total..... 36 7 14 4 27 11 3

## GAME BY INNINGS.

Los Angeles..... 0 0 0 2 0 0 0 0 2

Balaz hits—O'Neill, Carroll, Irwin.

Oakland..... 0 0 0 1 0 0 0 0 7

Balaz hits—O'Neill, Carroll, Irwin.

Base hits—Los Angeles, 2; Oakland, 6.

Two-base hits—McQuaid, Carroll, Irwin.

De Wald and O'Neill.

Sacrifice hits—Stafford, McQuaid, Glenavlin and De Wald.

Wright's sacrifice.

First base on errors—Los Angeles, 3; Oakland, 2.

First base on called balls—By De Wald 1, by Balaz 4.

Left on bases—Los Angeles, 7; Oakland, 7.

Struck out—By De Wald 7, by Balaz 4.

Time of game—One hour and 55 minutes.

Umpire—Mr. McDonald.

Scorer—J. Will Lyons.

## DIAMOND DUST.

Stafford hit in hard luck yesterday.

McNabb will be pitted against De Wald today.

De Wald will pitch for the Colonels again today.

McQuaid is one of the most difficult batsmen in the league to deceive.

Wilson caught a good game yesterday.

Baldwin's throwing to second was also a feature.

German, who sat on the bench yesterday, attributed the result of the seventh inning to his blackouts.

perched on the screening above the score board at that time.

J. Will Lyons, the local official scorer, yesterday accepted an engagement from the Republican Central Committee in Washington, to take part in the campaign in that State, and will leave for the North tomorrow night.

Vanderbeck yesterday suggested to Col. Robinson that a benefit game be played on Monday for the benefit of the sufferers from Friday night's terrible explosion.

The big-hearted Colonel at once consented, and will remain over at his own expense to allow his club to take part in the game. It will be called at 2:30 o'clock, and tickets can be procured at any of the principal cigar stores and drug stores on Spring street at the usual rates. It is expected that at least 3000 tickets will be sold, and several of the ball-players will buy tickets in addition to donating their services for the game. Buy a few tickets, whether you intend to witness the game or not.

San Jose 11—San Francisco 6.

SAN FRANCISCO, Oct. 22.—The home team was yesterday defeated again by San Jose by a score of 11 to 6, although the former outbatted the visitors.

Hoffman was batted out of the box in the second, inning when the Dukes made five runs, and Reitz pitched the game.

The fine fielding of the Dukes kept the runs down.

Boston Wins Again.

Boston, Oct. 22.—The Bostonians easily took the fifth championship game, which was exciting throughout. Chamberlain was substituted for Young in the box, the latter















ELEVENTH YEAR.

LOS ANGELES, SUNDAY, OCTOBER 23, 1892.—SIXTEEN PAGES.

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## A Curious Photography in the Serpent World.

## How Serpents Acquire Their Color from Their Surroundings.

## The Deadly Coral Snake—The Markings of the Vipers.

## The Giant Bushmaster and the Fer de Lance—Classification of Snakes—A Tabulated Exhibit of the "Varmint" Tribe.

Continued from The Times.

As we find every color of the rainbow used by nature in the adornment of birds and insects, so among the serpents do we meet with the same lavishness of tint, not less striking in brilliancy of contrast, not less subtle in harmonious blending of shades, not less delicate in tracery of pattern. All the bright hues of the leaves and flowers of the forest in their perfection of life, all the sombre fadedness of their withering and death have their counterparts in the coat of the gliding snake, accordingly as he makes his home among the flowering glories above, or beneath, amidst the moulderings of their decay.

But it is in the tropics, where plant and animal life find their highest expression, that the serpent is clothed in the richest beauty. The coral snakes of South America and Africa are arrayed in scarlet and black and white and carmine and yellow.

These lovely but deadly little creatures live in the ground, where they pursue the harmless burrowing snakes, on which they feed; but may sometimes be found wandering about on the surface in the evening or early morning, and might easily be mistaken for a variegated coral necklace.

There is a story told at Martinique of two sailors who made this mistake, and paid for it with their lives. They had gone ashore at Fort in France, and were out for a morning walk in the country. By the roadside they saw what appeared to be a coral necklace, dropped, as they thought, by some native girl. They picked it up and were surprised to find it to be a little sluggish snake, not thicker than a lead pencil. As it moved slowly through their fingers and didn't seem to be at all irritable, they first admired its brilliant scarlet black and white rings, and finally determined to carry it back to the ship to show to their comrades. On the way it bit them both. Then they killed it and sat down in the same place, thinking that the effects of the poison of so small a reptile would soon pass off. About midnight, however, they were both found lifeless, with the coral snake lying dead close by.

The tree snakes have among them every shade of green and azure, of purple and gold and pearl; rivaling the beauty of the gorgeous humming-birds.

And of the butterflies as they glide about among the flowers in the sunshine. The rattlesnakes and other vipers, as well as the great boas and pythons, are arrayed in more sober hues of black and brown and yellow, so nicely blended that it is often difficult to tell where one ends and the other begins.

Not only is there a wonderful variety in their colors, but there is also a threefold difference in the texture of the surface through which the coloring is apparent. In the coral snakes, the tree snakes and the ordinary harmless ground snakes, the scales are very reflective of light, and thus they are varnished and show brilliantly the tints beneath inherent in the skin. In the boa and python family they are only partially reflective, being polished but not so perfectly. They are iridescent, showing the colors beneath, but with every hue of the rainbow playing over the resplendent surface. This may be seen in the boa-constrictor, when lying in the sun; but particularly in the small South American boa, *Epicratis cenchris*, a specimen of which at Central Park last year was on this account called by the keepers the rainbow snake.

Now, in the vipers, as the rattlesnake, the fer de lance, the copperhead, the bushmaster and others, the surface is neither polished nor iridescent; being entirely absorbent of light, seeming as if every scale of the back were covered with a velvet, whose plush is so fine as to be almost undiscernible. Thus it is understood that while we have in the serpent world every tint of color in the spectrum from which these kinds are given out, viz: (1) the polished, as in the deadly elapids, or coral snakes, and the ordinary harmless snakes; (2) the iridescent as in the powerful boas and pythons; and (3) the absorbent or velvet as in the poisonous vipers. With very few exceptions these qualities are confined to the classes named.

Now, as also is the case with birds and other animals, the characteristic coloration of each species of snake is determined by the natural photography of the lights and shadows of its habitat, not so much the abode of particular individuals as the general resting place of the species. Those that live among the verdant foliage of trees and vines are either wholly or partially of a like hue, and hence are often passed unnoticed. A small, but very beautiful, whip snake in South Africa is entirely of a vivid green, while the boom-slange, another tree snake of the same country, is covered

with green scales on a groundwork of purple. Of the South American tree snakes, two of them bear the name of lora or parrot snake on account of their greenness. They live among the rich foliage of the forest rivers, but mostly in open spots where the sunshine plays evenly on every leaf and flower. One of these, the lovely green lora—*Ahaetulla fulgida*—is entirely of a metallic green. The scarcely-less beautiful golden lora is green on the back, golden along the sides and perfect beneath.

In contrast with this gorgeous coloring is the sober gray and brownish drab of the *bejuco dryophilus acuminata*. But who could expect better with its surroundings, for its home is among the sun-embowered bushes of the plains and barren hillsides; and hence it is like the half-withered twigs among which it lives.

His name in Spanish signifies bush-rope and it seems to fit him admirably as to length and thinness as well as to color, for while he is not thicker than a cigarette he is five feet long and might easily be taken for a twining vine-stalk.

Attentive the negroes in the West Indies in gathering peas for dinner un-

may be divided into two great classes, and each of these may be again subdivided into two.

Those with the head covered by irregular plates, or small scales, are divided into—

VIPERS (as the Rattlesnake). BOAS (as the Boa Constrictor).

Those which have the head covered with large, regularly disposed plates are divided into—

ELAPIDS (as the Coral Snakes and Cobras). COLUBRINE SNAKES (as the common harmless kinds).

The following is a table of the relative characteristics of each class:

| VIPER.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | BOA.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            | ELAPID.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                               | COLUBRINE.                                                                                                                                                                                                                                            |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|
| Venomous. Born alive. Make elaborate coils. Region of poison gland commonly marked with black stripe. Live in wait for prey. Swallows his prey when dead. Never eat other snakes.                                                                                 | Harmless. Born alive. Make elaborate coils. Region of poison gland commonly marked with black stripe. Live in wait for prey. Swallows his prey when dead. Never eat other snakes.                                                                                                               | Venomous. Born alive. Fly at once if approached. Not particularly marked. Pursues his prey. Swallows living prey. Often feed on other snakes.                                                                                                         | Harmless. Produced from eggs. Fly at once if approached. Not particularly marked. Pursues his prey. Swallows living prey. Often feed on other snakes.                                                                                                 |
| Great endurance of hunger. Pupils of eye vertical. Rattlesnake, etc., uses his ribs as legs, like a centipede. Large head, short and thick body. Temper phlegmatic. Surface of skin light absorbent velvet. Colors, sombre. Pattern, transverse, irregular rings. | Great endurance of hunger. Pupils of eye vertical. Rattlesnake, etc., uses his ribs as legs, like a centipede. Large head, short and thick body. Temper phlegmatic. Surface of skin partly absorbent, partly iridescent. Colors, sombre. Pattern, transverse, longitudinal, in chainlike spots. | Cannot endure hunger long. Day snake. Pupils round. Wriggler; doesn't use his ribs as legs, like a centipede. Small head, long and thin body. Quick temper. Skin surface polished, reflective. Bright colors. Pattern, longitudinal stripes or spots. | Cannot endure hunger long. Day snake. Pupils round. Wriggler; doesn't use his ribs as legs, like a centipede. Small head, long and thin body. Quick temper. Skin surface polished, reflective. Bright colors. Pattern, longitudinal stripes or spots. |

wittingly take him in their hands, and although they know he is harmless, never fail to signalize the occurrence by screaming loudly and rushing into the house.

The long and graceful macheta of Venezuela, who haunts the bushes by the river banks to hunt the frogs that hide among the water lilies, is greenish black above like the well-nourished branches around him, and like the ripened leaves that turn yellow before they fall he also is ornamented with the same color beneath and along his sides.

Everyone will have noticed that the eyes of the frog have a peculiar golden hue near the upper part of the pupil, as if the rays of the sunshine were reflected from the water by which he sits. This curious that the macheta which haunts the same localities should have his eyes exactly similar with just the same tinge of gliding above the pupil. Should you wish to see his head only sticking up among the floating leaves of the lotus you would have some difficulty in deciding whether it was the head of a frog or not. We may well wonder how many countless ages these snakes must have watched for frogs by the river banks until the glints of the sunshine have been painted upon their eyes as they undoubtedly bear them today.

Of those which might be most aptly called grass snakes such as our garter snake and the crucifer of South Africa, most of them are marked in stripes longitudinally with darker gray or brown, very similar at first sight to long curved streamers of reeds or coarse grass lying prostrate and withering in the sun by hedgerow or river bank. Yet it is not the green leaves, the withered twigs and half-dried grass alone that have given their coloring to the snakes that abide amidst them. Let us go where there is no sunshine and we shall find a corresponding change in their hues.

In the gloomy forests of tropical America the ground beneath the lofty trees is covered with fallen leaves, with rotting sticks and dead broken branches, forming a carpet of brown mottled with gray and black. Far away above, the foliage of the tree-tops is interlaced so that to this lower region the bright rays of the sunlight seldom penetrate. In vain here you will look for snakes of green and gold and purple with polished scales and nimble movements. These are creatures of the sun.

has been known to measure thirteen feet in length, even though you pass within a few feet of his living death-spring. On the withered debris beneath the branches of the lofty balata, when its rich fruit is dropping in ripeness to the earth, there is a waiting, motionless, and sleeping or watchfully waiting for the timid agouti that, heedless of danger, feeds in its vicinity. The dead leaves about are of a chocolate brown; so is he. Some are patched with black; so is he. The general coloring of the place is confused; so is his. The decaying vegetable refuse is wrinkled and rough in surface; so also his skin (unlike that of other snakes, which is generally more or less smooth) has the scales raised in knobby protuberances like the excrescences on the rind of a pineapple. This great, brown viper, without doubt the largest deadly snake in the world, has his back spanned by numerous black saddles, and the way from head to tail. He would be easy to see were he anywhere else and stretched out; but coiled up here among the dead leaves of the dark forest his pattern is a jumbled mass, like the rubbish about

him. Although he vibrates his tail like a whip, he is not so nimble as he appears. The first warning the unfortunate hunter gets of his proximity is when his foot strikes against the deadly coil.

The fer de lance and the diamond rattlesnake live in similar situations, and if stretched out their sombre markings are regular enough in arrangements, but when coiled the pattern is broken and irregular like the coloring of the places where they lie. Thus they also are very difficult to see. For the former especially, the West Indian and South American hunter must needs keep an anxious eye. He frequents river banks, is quick to strike and slow to withdraw, and is a deadly enemy of man.

In gathering material for the camp-fire, he is quick to strike and slow to withdraw, and is a deadly enemy of man. In gathering material for the camp-fire, he is quick to strike and slow to withdraw, and is a deadly enemy of man. In gathering material for the camp-fire, he is quick to strike and slow to withdraw, and is a deadly enemy of man.

Now, as we have said, the vipers are generally marked with gray and brownish black and yellow; yet this is not universally so. There are exceptions worth noting, occurring chiefly among the East Indian family, where heat and moisture combined give vegetation an unusual greenness and vigor. Here it is remarkable that many deadly vipers live, not on the ground among the withering leaves, but in the branches and leaves of the trees, where they are ornamented with variations of green and yellow or green and purple.

Thus among the rich foliage we have seen the tree snakes green; others we have noticed gray striped longitudinal stripes of black and yellow; the vipers that live on the forest floor are colored like it, while those that live among the leafy green branches take on similar tints. So we see that each colored by the light he lives in. Surrounding nature photographs herself in his skin; but we shall probably never know how many cycles of ages it has taken to perfect the work.

Let us go now into still deeper shade into the darkness of the rocky cavern in the forest, where the hanging vines over its door make a perpetual night, or let us look into the spacious chambers beneath the roofs of the huge trees, where, in gloomy solitude, the great boa constrictor makes his home. You can hardly see him there, for he is a mass of dark brown, very unlike the bright snakes of the sunshine, different, too, from the venomous vipers that lie upon the sere leaves outside, in that he is darker still, as he becomes darker and notice, too, how he is traced with curious chainlike markings, perhaps from the dull reflection of the tangling roots that drape his darksome bed-chamber.

Yet take him out to the light, take him to where some opening in the forest-roof may let the beams of sunlight down to play upon his scales, and instantly over all this dull brownness he becomes robed in a misty veil of beauty glowing with every hue of the rainbow. As he moves the greenish-blue changes to coppery-purple, then to red and violet, and again to blue and green, until he seems like a living rainbow lying among the forest leaves. With every bend of his body the wondrous colors change and vanish and reappear, glimmering over the scales, clothing him with iridescent light.

Only those who have seen the boa constrictor in the sun can realize this almost unearthly beauty. Take him again into the shade of the forest, and all the play of transient loveliness is over, leaving him again only a dull brown, varied with lighter marks and patches, not unlike the great entwined chains of gnarled roots and twisting vines, whose lichens and mosses smudge them with pale and dark variegations until it seems difficult to make out which is boa and which is vine or root.

There is a story known all over Colombia, Venezuela and Guiana, and perhaps wherever this snake is found, which illustrates this striking similarity of marking. A weary hunter came to discern the giant bushmaster, which unexpectedly to a river which he

wanted to cross, but not finding it possible to do so, he lit his pipe and sat on what he called a twisted tree trunk to consider the matter. As he knocked the ashes out of his pipe some of the fire fell beside him, whereupon his seat suddenly moved from beneath him and he fell sprawling among the leaves. The loud hiss of the disappearing boa constrictor plainly told him upon what he had sat.

The depth of coloring in the same species, as varied by the light in which the individuals are seen, is evident. I have always found that boas from the dry, sandy plains, where vegetation is scant and shade imperfect, are much lighter than those from the darker caverns beneath overhanging rocks, mountain valleys or low-lying river banks.

The puff adder of South Africa from the forest grove of Katsberg where rank leaf-angles or far-reaching caverns beneath overhanging rocks afford him a domain abounding in abruptness of darkness and light, bears upon his back the impress of both, for his ground color is a rich velvet black, yet the sunbeams that have couched him too, leaving their photograph in a succession of half moons of golden yellow all the way down his back from head to tail. The striking contrast between the depths of his black and the rich brightness of his yellow is a subject of admiration for all who see the mountain puff adder. And still his brother of the plains by the sea, or perhaps his offspring who has wandered down to the seashore, where he is the places of their abode. In the mountains, lights are bright and shadows deep, but on the low lands, where half starved plant life makes shade imperfect, the lines of light and darkness are not so sharply defined. Hence the low land puff adder is dull in color; his back has a washed-out look and the yellow is dirty, although the specific pattern has not changed in the slightest. In the country, but high up on the mountains, where trees all to grow on a few only gray rocks jut out from barren slopes, lives the cerastes or horned adder.

So he, too, takes his color from his dwelling place. His beauty is gray like the lichen-grown stones. The comparative dullness or vividness of a snake's appearance is also largely dependent on the changing of the skin. Before shedding the old coat, which is done many times a year, the colors are muddy and indistinct, and in the bores the iridescence disappears. But when, leaving the cast-off slough behind him, he walks out in his new dress, then every beauty is at its best. In desert the iridescence disappears, and the colors fade, nor is there any known method of restoring the lost loveliness or preventing its dissipation.

In regard to the pattern in which the tints are arranged, nature seems to have two distinct tendencies, namely, to the longitudinal and to the transverse. In the former there are stripes or spots in lines from head to tail, while in the latter the snake is what we may call ringed. Even in those which appear uniform or irregularly spotted this tendency to either arrangement may be detected when the snakes are young or by holding up the skin to the light.

Now, it is a fact worth noting that as snakes are poisonous and non-poisonous, so the pattern generally follows this division, and is transverse or longitudinal accordingly. There are two classes of deadly snakes, the elapids, which include coral snakes and cobras, and the vipers, to which belong all the other deadly snakes of the world, such as rattlesnakes, puff adders, moccasins and copperheads. There are also two great classes of non-venomous snakes, the family of the boas and that of the ordinary harmless snakes. It is curious to note how the vipers approach the boas and the elapids the common harmless snakes, as if they had sprung from two distinct sources of life-origin.

A consideration of the accompanying table of relative characteristics will be instructive as showing this. It is true there are some species which seem to diverge from these characters in certain points, but still this division is entirely in accord with the typical classes named, and is founded not on any theory but on hard facts as they exist in nature.

Nature does not permit of arbitrary divisions, but still she always works by a certain regular method; and it is by a knowledge of the regularities first, and then the exceptions, that we can attain afterward, that we can best attain to true knowledge of her doings among us.

G. R. O'KEILLEY.

## EDUCATION OF THE BLIND.

People Who Cannot See Are Taught to Do So, by the Deaf.

It seems as though it were only in a few cases of brilliant talent that there can be any real competition between the blind and the seeing, but a blind child, like one who has lost an arm or leg, may learn to make the most of what is left to him, and to that end the workrooms of the institution claim their full share of each day, writes Mrs. Frederick Jones in Scribner. The boys are taught to make mattresses, to cane chairs, and if they have any talent enough to be tuners, there are models by which they may become familiar with the anatomy of the piano. The girls learn to knit and sew by hand and on machines; they embroider and make lace, and are also taught cooking on little gas stoves. Not long ago one of them had to go home because her mother was ill, and on her return she was heard to say, half in joke and half in earnest, "It was a bad day for me when I learnt to cook, for I was kept at it all the time."

The list which is kept of the occupations followed up by pupils after they leave the school gives some curious results. One of the tuners, a young man, way's workrooms is a graduate, and another was for years the organist of Dr. Howard Crosby's church. An insurance broker, a prosperous news-vendor who owns the stalls, a horse collector, a tax collector, a real estate agent, a florist, are all duly recorded, but the most astonishing entries are those of a lumberman, a sailor and cook, and a switch tender. Once outside the shadow of the institution the pupils find their own level according to their ability; but wherever they may go they always keep a friendly greeting for the teachers who have literally led them forth, so far as they may be, from the shadow of a great darkness, and into the light of a great day.

Grover turned his back on the veterans during the parade on Wednesday, just as he did in 1893, and as he did during his whole career in the White House. However, the man whose pension votes are an insult to every soldier who carried arms in defense of his country understands by this time that the veterans propose to turn their backs on him on November 8 next. —New York Commercial Advertiser.

## THE GARB.

## French Fabrics for Women's Fall and Winter Wear.

## Their Qualities and How They Are Being Made.

## Novelty Fabrics Suitable for Reception and Church Costumes.

## How to Make Them—Some Handsome Gowns—Plaid Velvets—A la Ruche—Cone's Paris Letter on the Latest Fads.

Special Correspondence of The Times.

PARIS, Oct. 17.—Unquestionably the greatest success of the season is the Scotch plaid. The clan tartans are reproduced in French fabrics of every sort, even the Lyons silk manufacturers not being exempt from the influence. I have seen a Lyons brocade in a mauve plaid. Through all the wools and the wool and silk novelty fabrics run cross bars, not only Scotch, but of self colors, as brown on brown, in indistinct, half visible forms, like the phantoms of a plaid.

Last year the plaid did not exist for fashion. Whence this sudden development? Who shall say? There comes to mind an entertaining description given by a Frenchman of the rise and fall of a mode. "An extravagant desire to be remarked. Dressmakers, milliners, etc., are set to work. Coats, gowns and hats appear. Next day thirty people say: 'Behold the mode!' The day after everybody has it; nothing is more delicious; and the thing that a new fashion has made the world forget the chef-d'œuvre."

Will the plaid have a long reign? It is conspicuous and will soon become common; it is safe, therefore, to buy it for a winter gown. The answer nearest at hand is this: it is reproduced in the richest fabrics.

The most novel and beautiful weaves of the French manufacturers this season are produced by minglings of velvet and plaid surface. Thus a dark red velvet is dotted over with blue velvet; other plain grounds have horizontal lines of velvet; still other very beautiful ones have a shaggy, felt-like, plaid ribbon, placed one in front and one laid flat on the crown toward the back and twisted together with black velvet ribbon.

Another jacket is cut double-breasted and shows the colored waist only at the top, where it is cut low and turned over with revers. A very charming one is cut with what is called "floating revers." This novelty revers is cut so that it falls like a ruffle. A drawing given here shows it to advantage. The gown is of mauve silk with horizontal lines of green. It has a sleeveless jacket of mauve cloth, with ruffle-like revers that extend round the neck and

form a broad collar. There is a neckband and belt of green velvet, and the waist is of a deep blue velvet.

The bonnet is a cap of felt shaped like a Turk's fez, but more shallow, a form much affected by young women, trimmed with a bow of green velvet in front and two loops, like the wings of a butterfly. Still another jacket is cut down low in the neck in front, fastening at one point, and sloping away below. The top is edged with a ruche and gives the gown somewhat the effect of a yoke.

A favorite border for heavy fabrics is a three-inch ruche of the material, lined with colored silk and box plaited through the middle. There are also the woven fringe ruches made to match the gown, and I have seen a silk gown bordered with five rows of one-inch fringe set one above the other.

I have seen a design for a winter gown that has a little shoulder cape wide enough to extend a few inches over the sleeves. It is made to fit over the shoulders by being cut along the arm seam and the outer part gathered over the sleeves. Sometimes this cape trimming passes over the shoulders only and falls down front and back, growing narrower and losing itself in the seams of the waist.

Some of the richest gowns are being made in one piece after the Empire mode. There is a deep yoke and below the garment is very slightly fitted or else is boxplaited. When there are no plaits the plainness is sometimes relieved by vertical lines of trimming. When well made this is a beautiful garment. I have seen a very handsome one that has the deep yoke of mastic-colored cloth and the remainder of the garment of true beautiful chenille cloth described above.

The skirt is six wide boxplaits that meet at the front and three in the back. A passementerie of the colors in the skirt is applied round the yoke, passing over the shoulders, thus carrying up the colors of the skirt to meet the sleeve, which is a mutton

small cord and sometimes the front is finished with a little embroidered figure set down from the edge.

When the waist and skirt are of different materials it is the latest fancy to wear no belt at all, the waist passing underneath and the skirt having the lace or ribbon fastened, and there may be a rosette or knot of ribbon at the back to cover the fastening. But when the waist and skirt are of the same material a belt may be required for effect. It is a fancy to have this belt very slight, more than a bit of bias silk drawn round in wrinkles, or a twisted ribbon, sewed along the skirt edge and knotted behind.

Some of the skirts open down the side with buttons, and sometimes they are cut down on both sides of the front and buttoned.

This display of military, however, does not commend itself for beauty. The invisible opening at the back is far more elegant.

SOME HANDSOME GOWNS.

A gown of black velvet with a ground of Scotch plaid is skirt bordered with a narrow box plaited ruche of the same, lined with dark blue silk. The skirt is lined throughout and has Valais-euse of dark blue gros grain. The bod-

ice is of dark aubergine red cloth, drawn down with gathers instead of darts, and passing underneath. Over it is a jacket of the velvet cut straight round at the bottom of the waist. The front is open and turned back with wide Robespierre revers faced with silk mottled sleeves of the velvet. The hat with this is a small, flat sailor, with rolling edge of blue felt, faced with black velvet and trimmed with two bows of a shaggy, felt-like, plaid ribbon, placed one in front and one laid flat on the crown toward the back and twisted together with black velvet ribbon.

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leg of the chenille cloth. The effect is very rich.

Plaid waists to wear with plain skirts are made up on the bias, the line meeting in a V down the middle of front and back. The back seam is shaped to take out some of the fullness and a box plait is placed over the seam. The idea is not a very good one, and a prettier waist would be made without the seam, by drawing the back dress to put a bit of flannel waists are made in the same way. Plaid sleeves must be cut so that the lines will run bias their whole length.

Plaid waists are conspicuous, and like all showy things, should be made of fine material, as when so much attention is called to a mean fabric the result is disappointment. The dress looks commonplace. A good way to brighten a black dress is to put a bit of plaid silk at the belt and neck. Take the silk on the bias and draw it round in wrinkles and tie behind in a knot, as one would tie a plaid handkerchief. The belt is arranged to be very slender, and should be sewed along the top of a skirt finished as described above.

A very handsome and useful visiting gown is of marine blue *drop d'ete* plain made with a round waist and belt, neck band and sleeve bracelets of black velvet ribbon. It is enriched by two pieces of heavy cream guipure lace arranged round the armholes like a tiny curved jacket. The bonnet for this gown is of black velvet with guipure lace crown and upright cluster of tiny black tips, fastened with a jet buckle.

ADA BACHE-CORSE.

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## SLUMBER ROBES.

## How to Make Them—The Same Old Thing Under a New Name.

Contributed to The Times.

Of all the many dainty wraps and covers which go to make up a perfect nursery equipment, none are more useful than the slumber robes.

They admit of sufficient decoration to insure good color effects, yet they should be in common with all things designed for nursery use, be simple in the extreme. They should be light of weight and made of material soft and pliable—that they may not in the least hamper the child.

Cobras must be chosen, which can be cleaned without loss of beauty, for the wrap that covers the sleeping child, like all things that are freely used, has need to endure without harm repeated cleanings.

The materials best suited to the work are the soft, clinging woolen cloths and the delightful India, China and Japanese silks that afford so wide a range of choice as to both color and design.

Of the wide range of material, the better qualities and delicate colors, cashmere and Henrietta cloth in plain light colors are perhaps the best of all. The very simplest robe that it is possible to make—that is, the one involving the least expenditure of money, is a robe with a creamy white ground, on which are regularly scattered tiny pink rosebuds. Both sides are covered with the silk; it has a stuffing of cotton batting; is fastened at the neck with a narrow pink ribbon and a bound with three inch satin ribbon, tree-stitched on the edge. Completed it represents but a few hours' labor, and it is yet both tasteful and elegant. It stands so to speak at the beginning of the list of available styles which, between it and the elaborately embroidered, lace-edged robe, includes all gradations of material and endless variety of design.

To make one of the most attractive of the moderately costly robes, select a sufficient quantity of ivory-white nun's veiling and embroider at intervals over its surface in long and short stitch sprays of wild rose. Use the natural colors and the best quality of silk for the work, and when it is finished line the wrap with pale pink cashmere and tuft it with "baby ribbon" of the same shade. For the stuffing use the large rolls of batting which come in pounds only; it is a most expressive and pleasing wadding of "comfortables" as they once were called. Finish the edge with a full of pale pink gros grain ribbon four inches wide.

You will find the robe light, warm, delightful to touch, satisfying in color, and easily cleaned. All the materials will endure the test of soap and water except the ribbon, which, if the cleaning be done at home, must be replaced whenever it has been soiled. For the professional cleaners even ripping will be needless, and there need be no anxiety as to its safe return.

To make a still more elaborate robe purchase pale-blue India silk and complete on a base of poppie. Use down for the wadding, or if that be more costly than suits your purpose, the cotton already recommended; line with plain silk and tuft with knots of white cord. Make the edge with a double frill of the silk and your robe will be as dainty as any baby needs.

Or you can make a robe of cream-white India silk and use no decoration whatsoever. Tuft with tiny white ribbon and finish with a frill of soft, white lace.

If none of the hints given meets all the requirements, or are most costly to your purse allows, do not despair; but purchase the pale blue or pink robe or crepe cloth. Make the robe warm with wadding tuft with tiny ribbon; bind and tree-stitch the edge, and place in one corner a large handsome bow. The cloth is cotton, to be sure, but it is dyed in water, and the edge with a wadding of "comfortables" as they once were called. Finish the edge with a full of pale pink gros grain ribbon four inches wide.

There is water-pl



## HAWAIIAN AFFAIRS.

## The Queen's Boodle Cabinet Now on Deck.

## Another Attack on the United States Representatives at Honolulu.

## Another Legislative Bill Passed—Quarantine Regulations.

## An Ocean Disaster—Wreck of the W. A. Campbell—Graphic Description of the First Mate—Other News from That Distant Land.

## Special Correspondence of The Times.

HONOLULU (H. L.) Oct. 13, 1892.—Since the Supreme Court decided that a vote of a majority of all the elective members of the Legislature, including vacancies, was necessary to oust the Queen's new ministry, the present Cabinet feel themselves secure for the present, although the late vote of want of confidence stood 24 to 22 against them. Since then the elections to fill the vacancies caused by the resignation of Messrs. Macfarlane and Newmann to take seats in the Legislature have resulted in favor of the Queen's party. This turn in political affairs will divide the Legislature evenly on the ministerial question, and it is now more than likely the opposition will be unable this session to secure the one extra vote necessary before a new deal can be made. The present Cabinet is generally known as the "lottery" or "boodle" ministry, and they are unpopular with the best elements because they represent the Queen's temporary victory over constitutional law. Besides this, the premier, Minister Macfarlane, is a native-born American, and to American interests and to the United States Representatives stationed here.

## ATTACK ON UNITED STATES OFFICIALS.

The fact that Premier Macfarlane lately made an attack on United States Minister, Hon. John L. Stevens, gives color to the belief that a late attack on the United States Minister and consuls here, which was being made a few days ago by the Queen's newspaper and the official organ of the Cabinet, is inspired by Minister Macfarlane, if not by the Queen herself, who has, during the past few months, developed a marked unfriendliness to Americans generally. The pretext for the present uncalculated attack, which comes from an English editor and his sympathizers, is that the United States officials were negligent of their duties and were negligent of the sailors of the wrecked ship W. A. Campbell, mentioned elsewhere. Americans resident here consider this as only one of the straw which show the strenuous efforts the Queen's party and her English backers are continually making to discredit the acts of the United States Government in the eyes of natives and other foreigners than Americans resident here.

## THE LEGISLATURE.

After several weeks of indecision the Legislature is again at work, with the new Cabinet at its head. The Committee on Ways and Means, appointed to fill the place of the late Widemann Cabinet, has resigned; but as yet the new Cabinet has not come forward with a policy, other than a general promise to scale down the entire appropriation bill on its third reading. A fifteen per cent. bill has been passed, which is virtually a fifteen per cent. tariff placed on all government supplies which can be purchased cheaper in the United States than of Honolulu merchants.

## OPENING OF HONOLULU HARBOR.

The dredging contract held by the Biscan Iron Works of San Francisco to clear the entrance of Honolulu Harbor has been completed, and the harbor is now open to the largest ships afloat, with thirty feet of water on the bar at low tide and about thirty-five feet at high tide. With the conclusion of this contract the Hawaiian government has the property of the Hawaiian government and it is expected that with its aid this depth of water can hereafter be easily kept in the harbor's entrance at a small annual expense.

## THE CONSULSHIP AT SAN FRANCISCO.

Since the death of Consul McKinley speculation has been as to his successor, and half a score of names have already been mentioned. Among them are Marshall Wilson, Frank Hastings, a Hawaiian-American, and more lately that of Robert J. Creighton, one of Spreckels's all-around men, of San Francisco. W. G. Girvin, the Hawaiian representative at San Diego, Cal., is also an applicant for the office.

## QUARANTINE REGULATIONS.

Owing to the poor sanitary condition of Honolulu and the constant impurity of the water supply, the Hawaiian Board of Health has become fully awake to the terrible results which would follow the introduction of cholera into the climate. In consequence, stringent quarantine regulations are being enforced under a bill hastily passed by the legislature, and will be continued until the danger is over. All ports, except Honolulu, are closed to all vessels arriving here with passengers must undergo a ten days' quarantine and thorough disinfection. The Australia, which leaves today, was the first vessel guaranteed. It is announced this morning that if the mail from San Francisco brings favorable news, the quarantine regulations will be relaxed accordingly.

## THE WRECK OF THE WILLIAM A. CAMPBELL.

On the morning of September 20 a ship's boat containing eleven starving men in an exhausted and starving condition, reached Kaneohe, on the Puna coast of the island of Hawaii. They were a part of the crew of the American ship William A. Campbell, and had been at sea in an open boat during twenty-four days, during which time they had sailed and sailed 2800 miles from the scene of the wreck. They were cared for by the American Consul at Hilo, Hawaii, and were afterwards brought to Honolulu by the U. S. cruiser Boston on her return from an unsuccessful cruise in quest of the ship's boat containing the remaining twelve men of the crew of the ill-fated vessel, together with the captain's wife and baby. These are now given up as lost, unless they have been picked up by some passing vessel. The eleven survivors of the wreck were taken to the shore and today by the Australian at the direction of United States Consul Severance of Honolulu.

## THE MATE'S STORY.

The following graphic account of the wreck was furnished your correspondent by A. R. W. Sullivan, mate of the Campbell. The American ship William A. Campbell, of Thompson, Me. Harner, master, sailed from Port Townsend August 5 for Queenstown, with a full cargo of lumber. We experienced fine weather until we reached the latitude of the trade wind, when the weather became peculiar, and we were in light

winds and calms for several days. On the evening of August 25 we ran on our course before a good breeze, but at half past 11 a violent storm came on. August 26 I was called on deck to find the sails flapping and the gale upon us. We were heading S. S. E., and all hands were called to shorten sails and trim the yards to run before the wind, but before this could be done the hurricane struck us from the west, and as soon as the sheets were started the sails blew to ribbons. The force of the wind was terrible, and a scene of confusion and horror followed. The masts began to go by the board; first the fore-top gallant and royal masts, then the jibboom and the main-top gallant and royal masts with their stays and yards. The ship soon broke in four over the bows; the spars on deck were washed from their lashings; they soon started the fore and aft decks, and caused the lee bulwarks to be carried away. The decks were full of water, and the mizen-top gallant mast was carried away, and one of the boats was washed off the house.

## A COMPLETE WRECK.

It was now after 4 o'clock, and we made an attempt to bring the ship before the wind, as the hurricane was now blowing at its height; but this was unsuccessful, as the fallen masts were full of the fore yards, and the ship was now held only the mizen lower top-sail and spanker sail standing, and Capt. Harner gave orders to cut the fore-mast; but the attempt failed, owing to the deluge of water continually coming over the bows. The mizen mast went by the board; the main top-mast was cut away and an attempt to cut the main mast failed. Our hearts failed with it. We had no further hope. The ship was laboring to her death. The decks began bursting up with explosions, which added, if anything could, to the horror of our situation, for there was an ocean of water around us and the ship was full of water beneath us. We were a total wreck.

## LEAVING THE SHIP.

All hands were mustered—but but one—and he, a Chilean, poor fellow, had doubtless been washed to his death unheeded during the turmoil. The captain's wife, with her babe in her arms, bore up bravely and gave us all fresh courage in this trying hour. We could not leave the ship until the gale abated more and the sea went down, which would not be for several hours; in the meantime the captain had hoisted the head of the ship better to the sea by hoisting the head of the mizen mast. During the storm both the second mate and myself were severely injured. The second mate, having two ribs broken by the wheel, and myself having two broken each, by being thrown against the rail by a heavy sea. By noon on August 27 the boats were provisioned for two or three days, and we left the ship. Both boats were short of water, owing to the tanks being destroyed; but we took what water there was in the donkey engine and divided it, with the captain's wife, between the boats. As the vessel was loaded with lumber she would not sink; the captain, therefore, determined to burn her, and set her afire in the cabin after ordering the men to the boats. In the larger boat were the captain's wife and baby, a year old, and twelve men; in the smaller boat were myself and ten men. Before leaving the ship we agreed to steer for the latitude of Hilo, Hawaii, 2000 miles distant, and to keep the boat's compass pointing in that direction. As my boat was short of provisions, owing to an oversight, we parted company the second day out, hoping to reach land before our provisions gave out, as my boat was a faster sailer than the captain's. After leaving the captain we headed for a supposed group of islands which we marked on the chart as being in latitude 17° N., and about longitude 128°.

## A STRUGGLE FOR LIFE.

From the start I put all hands on short allowance—two gills of water and three salsicci a day, with tinned meat at breakfast and canned fruit at supper. Until we reached the latitude of the supposed islands we had no weather at all fair winds; but we saw no land, we only found indications of land in longitude 127°. However, on September 8, the seventh day out, in the evening we thought we sighted land, but as we could not see it, we kept on our course for Hawaii. On Tuesday, September 9, our water gave out, still our hearts did not fail us, as we had our wine left, and I put the men on the same allowance of that. Three days passed without the appearance of land, but on the fourteenth day came the first signs of weakness, and hope seemed to die out of all the men except myself and two others who were still in good health. Six more dreadful days dragged themselves away and scurvy was among us. On the twentieth day our wine and beer gave out, yet even in despair the men behaved well, although but two or three ounces still clung to hope even against hope. In their sufferings and despair the men demanded that I should take an observation, which I was loath to do, as I believed the certain disappointment would sink their spirits lower, if I were to tell them that all was lost. I complied, telling them I could not be accurate, and found we were 500 miles from the east point of Hawaii. The suffering of the men from thirst was terrible, and as I expected, they were in a desperate condition. I took an observation, showed we were about 215 miles from land, and in those who were not too much exhausted a spark of hope revived. The next day my observation showed we were 135 miles from land. The men were in a terrible condition, for scurvy had now attacked us all, and two of the men were near death's door, while three others were falling rapidly.

## SAVED.

The next day at noon, September 20, twenty-four days after leaving the wreck, while taking an observation, I sighted land. For a moment I was in a state of confusion, and I could not tell my lips no sound came forth. But my eyes and suffered the keenest agony before I could make up my mind to open them, lest I should have been mistaken. Again I looked, and broke into a glad cry, "Land! Land!" We were saved! By 4 o'clock in the afternoon we could see the East Cape of Hawaii distinctly, bearing southwest by south about twenty-five miles distant. By 9 o'clock that night we were within sound of the breakers on the coral reef, and hove our boat to, awaiting the light. At daybreak we headed for the shore, and coming in as near as was safe, waited for some native fishermen who were coming seaward in their canoes. Our strength was almost exhausted, but it revived again when we saw that the natives had not discovered us, and seizing our oars we pursued and overtook them, even with our failing strength. We were taken three or four miles from the shore, and as soon as we had rested we were taken to the hospitable house of Capt. Elderts, where we were cared for until the American ship at Hilo could be communicated with.

## CARTER'S KEYNOTE.

## Timely Warning of the National Chairman.

## A Call to Republicans to Make Sure of Harrison's Election.

## Chairman Harrity Marched Up the Hill and Then Fainted.

## Good Reports from Different Parts of the Field—Columbus Running Well in New York—Statesman Trumbo.

## Special Correspondence of The Times.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10.—Carter's Key-note—the ringing warning, sent out from Republican headquarters of the real state of affairs in the campaign—cannot be too widely or emphatically circulated. "Both branches of Congress," he says, "will necessarily be Democratic in the event of President Harrison's defeat."

There is no question of the fact that there is apathy among Republicans. It comes from over-confidence. There is every reason for feeling confident. If Grover Cleveland is put in the White House, both the Senate and House of Representatives will be controlled by Democrats. That is the result. First, free tariff legislation that would pull down the manufacturing and industrial interests of the country at once. We would have free trade with all its attendant disasters before the session of Congress ended. Next would come the repeal of the bank tax, as demanded in the Democratic national platform, with its procession of bad money, insecure banks and individual losses in its train. Cleveland would have pension bills vetoed because none would be passed. Holman and his penny-wise pound-foolish gang would have full swing at the expense of the navy, of our coast defenses, and of every necessary and patriotic enterprise controlled by the Republican party has put under way and will carry to a beneficial completion if the people give it an opportunity. If Cleveland is elected it will be only because enough Republicans stay away from the polls to make the Republican majority until it is smaller than the real Democratic minority. If that occurs it will be a national disaster less in degree only than the civil war. Never in the history of the Nation have drawn the sword against the Republican machine of national Government. If they ever do, then watch for the overthrow of every institution which has brought the country to its present magnificent prosperity.

The town has gone Columbus crazy. Politics is remembered only at headquarters and by candidates. Conversation between a ward worker and a doubtful elector is as follows:

"Who are you going to vote for?"

"Me, eh. Oh, Columbus of course."

"The magnificent patriotism which the people are displaying during this celebration, by the way, shows very plainly that the American people is not deserting a little warning in it all for those men who seem to think that it is."

The fat candidate has put his fat hand down on his trousers pocket and has drawn out a roll of \$10,000, which he generously and patriotically donates to help bring about his own election. Such philanthropy is touching; but horrors! what will the mugs-ups say? One of the vilest colonization schemes the Democrats have ever attempted has just been unearthed in this city. It began last August with the arrival in the city of "Capt. J. W. Elder. Elder's efforts have ever since been devoted to attempts to corrupt colored voters. He has been allowed a trifle of \$750 a day by the Democratic National Committee. He has completed plans for colonization in this city of colored men from Philadelphia for repeating colored voters and buying colored votes outright. All this would undoubtedly have worked very nicely had it not been for the fact that Republican sleuths have been on Elder's trail almost every moment that he has been in the city. Bay of Martin and John L. Davenport are constantly on the lookout for just such men, and just such schemes, and by calling at the office of the Federal Inspector of Elections Mr. Elder can probably learn something which will be to his advantage.

Dr. Chauncey M. Depew put the case very happily when he said the other night in Brooklyn: "We have tacitly agreed not to tell the truth about the Democratic party's record on condition that they will not lie about ours."

A very cruel joke was perpetrated on National Chairman Harrity, of the Democratic Committee, yesterday. A white-haired, portly, and despairing gentleman called and sent his card up to the chairman, with the magic words, "with contribution" written across the corner. Of course he was at once admitted to the great presence. After the usual courtesies of introduction, Harrity asked his distinguished-looking visitor who he was.

"Well," said the man, "I am a Republican—a very well-known Republican in my own right; but I feel as if I ought to tell you this contribution to the Democratic campaign fund. It is unnecessary for me to say why or to tell you my name. This," and he pulled from his pocket a big roll of bills, "is of more use to you than anything else."

Harrity's eyes fairly glistened as he saw the size of that roll and unobtrusively slid his sick little hand out to get it. When he finally felt it nestling in his palm and he clenched his eager fingers over it, a smile of great peace settled down on his face. He bowed the generous gentleman out as obsequiously as might a waiter who has been liberally tipped. After the door had finally closed on the portly contributor, Harrity was alone in the office. It is rumored that Mr. Harrity dashed a jig. Then he went over to his desk to count the boodle. He slipped the rubber band from around the roll quickly, and glanced at it at the outermost of his eyes. The pressure on his face did a lightning change from happiness to horror. With haste that was desperate he ran through the other bills. Then he fainted.

The roll was made up of wild-cat bank notes, which the Democratic party is working so hard to bring back. Many Republican politicians are carrying rolls of this worthless stuff around in their pockets and offering it in payment for purchases made of small shopkeepers—not with intent to deceive, but in order to afford an opportunity for a little political sermon when the wildcat notes are refused.

ican industries, and have issued a call for a meeting to consider plans for working for the party.

And now James G. Blaine is going on the stump after all! How about lack of harmony in the Republican ranks now?

Ex-Congressman John E. Adams of Illinois: "There is no doubt whatever about the electoral vote of Illinois." Senator Paddock of Nebraska says: "We shall carry Nebraska, of course, though probably not as large a majority as we had in 1888. It is a particularly important and hard-fought battle in Nebraska, for, under the new apportionment, we have six Congressmen instead of three, as of old. I think we should send five Republicans out of the half dozen, and it is not at all improbable that we may carry the whole six districts."

T. Monroe Murphy of Boston says that the Old Bay State will roll up 15,000 to 20,000 for Harrison. "Western New York is getting along very nicely," said ex-Congressman John M. Farquhar of Buffalo. "We are not making much noise, but we are working hard and hard work will tell. When November comes we will be in better shape than we were in 1888." Charles Burdett Hart of the Wheeling (W. Va.) Intelligencer is very hopeful of the situation there, although he is a democrat. "With such a Cleveland majority in 1888," said he, "was only 535, while Gen. Coff. Republican candidate for Governor, claimed a majority of 110, and when the Democrats contested his claim, he was elected. With such a majority, small margins either way there is a good chance for the hard work to tell."

Col. Isaac Trumbo of San Francisco was here early this week. I asked him if the silver and Alliance questions were likely to divide the West this year.

"No, the West stands for the Republican party for several reasons: First, the Republican party is a Western party. The West was developed and populated by the Republican party. Every one of the millions of its happy people who have a homestead gained it through Republican land grants. The Republican party developed its railway system. This system developed every interest of the West and States. The Republican party has followed these original benefits to the Western States when it transferred them from wild prairies, from wild mountain regions into prosperous States of civilization. It has developed in such States. It protects the farmer and all that he raises both in developing manufacturing concerns and extending commerce, thus giving him a home market and protecting him against foreign competition. 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—we are dividing the profits with you on our fifty-cent line of all-wool dress goods; nearly two hundred different styles to select from—they are copied from high-class french novelties; they will wear as well as most dollar goods; the styles are fully equal to still higher-priced goods—it is our way to increase trade in the dress goods department; we give you better values than you will find elsewhere for the same money.

# J.T. SHEWARD

—we are doubling up trade in the cloak department; already equal to the combined sales of all the cloak houses in the city—special attention is directed to the five-dollar, eight-dollar and ten-dollar line; unusual bargains at these prices—cloaks at \$12.00, \$15.00, \$18.50 and \$20.00 takes in a range of high-class novelties of extra values and first-class styles—in the higher-priced goods we show a grand line of novelties, one or two of a kind and with nearly one thousand garments to select from.

“113-115 north spring street.”

—best 50c knitted vest in america; they will cost you 75c elsewhere; a strictly all-wool natural knitted vest for a dollar; you cannot match them for less than \$1.50 elsewhere; see them before you buy—

“the greatest

—growth ever known in any department in this city has been in our

“mammoth

“cloak dept.

—it today overtops any and all cloak department in this city; it has sales reaching into big figures every week; here you get treated right; one price; there is no juggling with figures; there is no city water company ways about this cloak department; we don't skin you because we can; we give you good, honest treatment; we sell you goods at a good, fair profit; we show you goods freely and the truth is given every time—

“cloaks for \$2.50, \$3.00, \$3.50, \$4.00 and \$5.00!

—late styles, good goods, all perfect, and they are worth the money we ask for them—better cloaks for \$8.00, \$10.00, \$12.50, \$15.00, \$18.50 and \$20.00—what a big line we show at these prices; we are proud of our cloak department.

—special value cloaks for \$10, \$12, \$15.50; they are extra good at the price; the very largest cloak department in the city, and we are selling more cloaks than all the other houses combined; come and see us on cloaks; it will pay you—

“we have taken

—hold of the linen department, and it will be pushed to the front—mr. williamson, a gentleman long and favorably known as the best linen man in this city, has taken charge of this department—

“linens will be another big department here

—in a few days the cry will be all over the city, “have you seen sheward's linen room?” it will be a jame dandy from dandyville—

“this house is growing;

—it is overshadowing all houses in the dry goods line in this city; the people are here; the salespeople all over this city in all lines have a good word to say for us, and in a few days no house will have the linen prestige we will have; we want to close every dollar's worth of our present linen stock and commence with a spick-span new lot of goods.

“you have seen a

—clown in a circus when he runs all around the ring looking first one way and then another for a soft place to fall upon; this is the way the water company is doing today, and when they fell all over the attorney-general of the state and wept as only the water company can weep, they struck a big snag in place of a feather bed as they expected; they went up against the thing ker chug.

“come monday and buy a cloak

—for 10 or a dozen dollars, or cheaper or better if you want them.

“the cloak department

—is one of the big things of the town; not quite as big as the water company, but it is big all the same.

—extra quality fast-black hose for 16c; 6 pair for a dollar—

“we have been

—saying very little about shoes as we were compelled to transfer our shoe salesman to the big cloak department; now we have another hand for shoes, and we again say come and take them at cost.

“they are very cheap

—besides they are reynolds bro's make; that makes the bargain more complete—overstocked on 2, 2½, 3, 3½—still a full line of

“children's shoes left.

“another big rush

—will be made monday at the

“dress goods counter;

—all-wool dress goods 40c a yard; nice style and good goods; better goods for 50c; all wool, splendid styles and splendid sellers—this is our way to draw a de, and it draws; you can see that any day; it is astonishing the enormous growth of this department; it is gaining largely every week—the 50c line of all-wool dress goods has been one of the best things we ever offered; come and see the goods.

“have you joined

—the great

“doll contest

—all over the county the little girls are hard at work; some one out of these many sabbath-school children will be able to carry off the three prize dolls, and to the one securing the first prize \$50 in cash goes with it for the benefit of the library fund—join the contest—come or send for a descriptive circular; there is no buying of goods; no lottery; any little child under fourteen years of age can compete—here is a chance to do good.

—a fine, heavy, warm skirt for 75c; a fine line of all-wool knitted skirts for a dollar up—

“What can a man do?” this has been repeated over and over again, times without number—what can't a

man do is a more appropriate question—a few years ago in boston a few men like william lloyd garrison met in a little room in beacon street and agitated the slavery question; at times they were compelled to call to their aid the assistance of the police to escort them to their homes—from the little gathering the great slavery question was agitated; it began to spread; john brown took up the cause and was hung for treason in place of being glorified as a patriot; abraham lincoln was the master of the world in intellect and judgment; grant was an obscure tanner, one of the people, and today his name is held up as the greatest general the world ever saw—a few months ago the agitation of the city ownership of the water works was commenced in an obscure way in a little room out on temple street; they had right on their side, and today it is the all-absorbing question in this city, and the bonds will be carried by an overwhelming majority; the people of this day are people of intelligence; they think, they see, they hear, vox populi vox dei—any clerk behind the counter has it in him to increase his usefulness; he can make a more valuable man out of himself; he must think and act; it is this power that gains success; while the day may seem dark to a man who toils to support his little family, it may be but the beginning of a brighter day; this man may by a little thought invent or do something to bring his name before the people as the most honored of men; edison was an obscure telegraph operator and was looked upon as a crank; today he is the greatest inventor the world ever saw—a man's business is what he makes it; energy, push and determination; a man should first think and make up his mind carefully; he should look upon all sides of a question, and when he once makes up his mind and is sure his position is right, he should stay by the proposition even if the world is against him, it is out of this stuff patriots are made; let them call you a crank; let them say what they please; you have started the question, and they have not, and if you are right the people and god will be with you; a business to be successful must have merit; when a merchant caters for trade he should cater for good trade; a merchant who caters to the lower element for more profit drives respectable people out of his house, and he is the loser; we endeavor to treat the employees with courtesy; if they do a good act tell them so frankly; if they commit an error show them wherein they have erred; and point out the way to do better; this brings respect, and respect brings better work; they in return give greater attention to customers, and they appreciate this; they go out and say a good word for the house and for the employer; it gives satisfaction to everybody—we close saturday nights, and we know it is right; it makes no difference if every business house of every kind keeps their doors open, we shall continue to keep ours closed—we know from the very large increase in trade the people appreciate this, and it is from the people we receive our patronage, and not from competing merchants—we throw the doors wide open during the day and encourage the people to come and trade with us; we close every night in the week and encourage our employees to take their rest and recreation, and they are all the better for it during the day.

“be thou like the old apostle;  
be thou like heroic paul,  
if a free thought seeks expression  
speak it boldly, speak it all—

face thine enemy's accuser,  
scorn the prison, rack or rod  
if thou hast a truth to utter  
speak and leave the rest to god.”

“why will you

—shiver and shake all night when a

blanket

—at a small cost will transfer the shiver and shakes into a sound slumber;

“blankets \$1.50, \$2, \$2.50, \$3, \$3.50, \$4, \$4.50 and 5.

—all good values.

“they will keep the grip away.

“during the past

—week a new lot of down comforts and cushions have been placed on sale; not the way up, expensive kind, but the kind the people buy; moderate prices on all classes of bedding—this is the headquarters for

“warm, comfortable quilts

—the prices will please you just as well as the goods.

—out of the very large lot of zephyrs we had on sale last monday we had only 100 pounds left—monday at 9 o'clock we will offer the balance at 3c a lap; this will be the last offer this season at this price; the goods are worth 7c, and that will be the price after monday—

“in one of the

—largest comfort and cushion manufactories in this city all the scraps and ends that will not make a full length for a quilt is made up into head rests—we have taken the past six months' accumulation of this stock at a very low figure, and

“monday morning at 9 o'clock we offer

—the entire lot at

10c each

—the variety of patterns is exceedingly large—it is a good time to prepare for christmas.

“cloak department

—cloaks for old ladies and young ladies; cloaks for the little tots as well as the queens of fashion—the trade of this house is gaining every week; here is where you get treated right from the ground up—

“we close saturday nights

—and make money by doing so; besides, it tickles the clerks nearly to death.

—bengaline silks in all shades; fine changeable silks at a dollar a yard; they are cheap and very stylish—

“did you ever notice

—the bill-of-fare in a restaurant? one day it reads roast turkey, cranberry sauce; fresh mackerel, baked beans; next day it is baked beans, salt mackerel and roast turkey, cranberry sauce—that is about the way some merchants advertise; one day they say we have captured the town, and the next day the town has captured them—the only difference between this kind of advertising and the city water company is the city water company has not only captured the water in the river, but they have captured your pocketbook and the attorney-general of the state, and now they are trying to capture the good reputation of the city by condemning its bonds—if old shyllock had been living in this day the city water company would have put him to shame—it is the pound of flesh they want, and they kick if they don't get it.

“we have a very

—large line of imported purses which have been put in stock and are selling for 50c each; we consider them extra value at the price.

“monday at 9 o'clock

—as long as they last, we will present to every purchaser of a pair of kid gloves one of these purses—we are pushing the merits of the

“p. and p. kid gloves,

—and the trade is very large on them—p. and p. kid gloves \$1, \$1.25, \$1.50, \$1.75, \$2, and a 50c purse goes with every pair; none better for wear, none better for fit.

“try them.

—the balance of the boys' clothing will be ended as soon as possible; \$2.50 per suit for the choice; some are worth \$10 and \$12; they all go at one price, \$2.50 for suit—

“the big millinery

—room is in splendid shape for trade—fine trimmings; we repeat it fine trimming at moderate prices, and the words “moderate prices” will bear repeating—this is why the success has been so great; no where else can you receive better treatment; we take the utmost pains to please; we want no lady to take a hat out of the store without she is perfectly satisfied—if a lady feels dissatisfied with a hat she is liable to go elsewhere; let us suit you; that is what we are in business for; you can see it is to our advantage as well as yours.

“to please the public.

“we have largely

—added to our

“pocketbook department

—and offer a superior line for

“25 and 50 cents each

—they are very much better than the usual line at these prices.

“royal worcester

—corsets—the sales have largely exceeded our expectations—the w.c.c. is the best corset in america; they all admit this; we have them for a dollar up; buy the royal worcester; they come in

“long, short and medium waists.

—also extra long and extra short.

—the most complete line of infant's underwear in the city, and the only house having a department specially fitted up for this purpose; we have everything for infants; also a complete line of lined and unlined baby baskets—







## NO BOND SUIT.

terday afternoon under the plea of being sick; I saw you afterward going to the races, and you didn't appear to be at all sick. Employé. You ought to have come after the second race. I was enough then,—[Puck.

'The individual who thinks Nancy Hanks is a "middlin'" fair mare, but nothing what Billy Jones' filly down in our country to be"—is the truest type of patri-

[St. Paul Globe.

**A tie game may show the parties a**  
matched when it comes to baseball.  
doesn't always show it in a mar  
[Philadelphia Times.

A new and complete treatment com-  
posed of Suppositories, Ointment in Capsules  
in box and pills: a positive cure for  
anal, internal, blind or bleeding, in-  
flammatory, recent or hereditary piles.  
The remedy has never been known to fail.  
Box 6 for \$5. sent by mail. Write au-  
thor for this terrible disease when a written  
guarantee is positively given with six boxes.  
Send the money if not cured. Send for  
free literature. Write to the address issued by  
HEINZMAN Druggist, Sole agent, 300  
Main St., Los Angeles, Cal.

field

CC

Office, 130 W. Second-st.; Tel.  
Yard, 838 N. Main-st. Telep

Office, 130 W. Second-st.; Telephone 38. | Wood and Kindling  
Yard, 838 N. Main-st. Telephone 1047.

short time at \$3.50 per dozen. They are worth, and should be made for not less than Four premiums and diplomas awarded DEWEY at last Fair. Babies', Children's and My Groups a specialty. Developing and finishing for amateurs.

**DEWEY'S ART PARLORS 125 1-2 S. Spring st. W78. Main**

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